NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** October 13, 1934

Industrial Truce to Fore as Election Nears

Employers and Labor Leaders Respond to President's Proposal; Merriam-Sinclair Battle Outstanding in National Political Scene

THE proposal of a "trial period of industrial peace," advanced by President Roosevelt in his "fireside" radio speech of September 30, gathered momentum last week. Business men and labor leaders issued statements approving it in principle and planned conferences with the President to discuss it in detail. Editors gradually settled upon it as the most important part of the speech and their comments on it multiplied.

Wide World

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor (left); Frank F. Merriam, Republican Governor of California (center),

Wide World

and Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, Chairman of committee investigating munitions traffic, who is making a speaking-tour on the subject

Last week, also, advocates and opponents of the New Deal prepared to see other Roosevelt policies tested in three separate ways. It is expected that the United States Supreme Court will approve or disapprove parts of the New Deal in its session which opened on October 1. Again, Iowa farmers went to the polls during the week to vote in a non-binding referendum, sponsored by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, on the question, "Do you favor an adjustment program dealing with corn and hogs in 1935?" Finally, the New Deal will be tested as a whole, and decisively, in the national election of November 6.

The preelection campaign, warming up in other States, continued at fever heat in California, where Upton Sinclair, ex-Socialist and Democratic candidate for Governor, is running against Frank F. Merriam, conservative Republican incumbent.

Governor Merriam is calling on his supporters to fight against "radicalism and Socialism."

"There is no other issue before us," he says.

He dismisses Mr. Sinclair's End Poverty In California proposals as "flimsy and unreal . . . utterly misguided . . . completely impossible of realization . . . dangerously unsafe and destructive." The Sinclair program, says Governor Merriam, "contemplates a new and burdensome superstructure of taxation upon a people already hard-pressed by an endless chain of local, State, and Federal taxes."

Mr. Sinclair, he adds, has made promises which he can not carry out if elected, "but the mere attempt to put into practise many of the theories and untried proposals advanced by radical and Socialistic propagandists will add to our already heavy deficit in State finances and will invite bankruptcy for many of California's important industries."

He points pridefully to the special session of the California Legislature which he called and through which he forced measures dealing with old-age pensions, assistance for the unemployed and relief for certain classes of debtors. Party lines must be swept aside in the interest of alleviating human suffering, he says. He refuses to engage in a "contest of promises which we know, even as they are uttered, can not be fulfilled, or, if possibly realized, would entail greater injustice, greater suffering, and greater confusion than now exists," but he does pledge himself to "forward reforms in government, which are to be reflected in greater efficiency and in absolute unswerving economy."

Out of California last week came a scary story which some of Mr. Merriam's supporters called grave and important and some of Mr. Sinclair's supporters called a silly bogey raised for political purposes.

It told of an alleged flight of capital from California, which was supposed to be attributable to Mr. Sinclair's candidacy and to be reflected in a declining price for California securities, notably State, county, and city bonds.

Adding still another voice to the loud California chorus, George Creel, Mr. Sinclair's unsuccessful opponent for the nomination, denied that the Democratic State platform on which the latter is running embodies his EPIC plan. "Instead of being a Sinclair platform, our State platform is one upon which any Democrat can stand," Mr. Creel declared last week.

Time for a Non-Stop Flight

—Byck in the Brooklyn *Times-Union*

Steer Clear, Sailor!

—Burck in the New York *Daily Worker*

As for the President's peace proposal, it will be recalled that in his radio speech he asked employers and employees to "lay aside the weapons common to industrial war"—strikes, lockouts and so on—for a time and meanwhile to adjust their conflicts either by agreement or by the mediation or arbitration of State or Federal agencies.

The United Textile Workers union was the first important one to accept the proposal formally. In a letter to the President, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president

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of the union and leader of the recent textile strike, agreed to a six-month truce during which the decisions of the new National Textile Labor Relations Board would be accepted as final.

In San Francisco, where the American Federation of Labor has been holding its fifty-fourth annual convention, William Green, its president, declared: "I am sure his suggestion will prove instrumental in a new and better set-up for employer and employee alike. I know it will meet with a very warm reception from labor." Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, assured the convention that the President's proposal did not mean that arbitration would be compulsory.

On the other side of the fence, the National Association of Manufacturers issued a statement saying in part: "The President will find employers willing to sit down with him, as he proposes, to devise means for ending the constant series of strikes which have been one of the major obstacles to recovery." Employers, the statement added, would "welcome the proclamation of a truce period, similar to that during the war, in which neither group or the Government will attempt to change existing relationships by force, and challenges organized labor to bring forth a similar acceptance."

Criticism From the Left

From the Left came prompt criticism of the President's proposal. Communists denounced it. Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, regarded it skeptically, declaring that "any blanket promise of peace is likely to be disadvantageous to labor."

Meanwhile, Lloyd K. Garrison resigned as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board and returned to the faculty of the University of Wisconsin. The duties of the Board, whose chairmanship Mr. Garrison had agreed to fill for three months only, presumably would be greatly augmented if employers and employees should accept the plan for a peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

Meanwhile, also, in a Federal court at Wilmington, Delaware, the Government opened its suit for an injunction to restrain the Weirton Steel Company from interfering with its employees' attempts to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining, and, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, counsel for a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary challenged the authority of the National Steel Labor Relations Board.

Like the National Textile Labor Relations Board, the Steel Board was created by President Roosevelt to help settle disputes in a specific industry. It met in Pittsburgh to conduct a hearing on methods through which employees of the Carnegie Steel Company, a Steel Corporation subsidiary, might organize for collective bargaining. Counsel for the company, having challenged the Board's powers, did not indicate whether its constitutionality would be tested in the courts, but Board members expressed the hope that it might be.

While labor and politics held the center of the national stage, the railroad and munitions questions also made appearances.

President Roosevelt revealed that the railroads, which laid their petition for increased freight rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission during the week, would be advised in a report by Joseph B. Eastman, Transportation Coordinator, to pool the operation of their freight cars in the interest of economy and efficiency.

Again, Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senatorial committee which has been investigating the munitions traffic, began a speaking tour on the subject. He advocates the government manufacture of munitions, a doubled tax on incomes of less than $10,000 in war time, and a tax of 98 per cent. on war-time incomes over that sum. "Do that and then observe the number of jingoists diminish," he says.

With very few exceptions, tho with differing degrees of warmth, newspapers of the country indorsed the President's suggestion of a truce between employers and employees.

One of the exceptions was the New York *Daily Worker*, a Communist newspaper, which declared: "The Communist party calls upon the workers in the trade unions, in the American Federation of Labor, to reject this treacherous Roosevelt truce."

The Portland *Oregonian* was relatively cool. "If one believes that strikes have been the sole obstacle to business acceleration," it said, "one can be fairly well satisfied with the President's address, but other obstacles are discovered by thoughtful persons."

The Baltimore *Sun* complained that Mr. Roosevelt "draped his peace proposal in vague and confusing language. He did not say precisely what he meant by an industrial truce. This has naturally provided both sides with an opportunity to interpret the proposal as may best suit their particular interests."

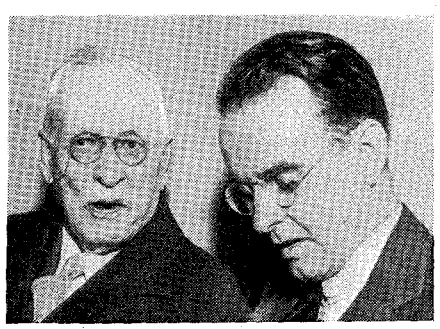
And the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, which thought the proposal "worthy," said that "at the same time it is a confession of the failure of the NRA to fulfil its advertised mission as a preventive of labor disturbances."

But the Detroit *News* was enthusiastic, declaring that the President's determination to bring about a truce "is an example of what makes the country 'go for' Franklin Roosevelt."

The remarks of the Washington *News* can be taken as typical. "This is a statesmanlike appeal," said *The News*. "It is a just appeal. The employer or union unwilling to submit disputes to impartial government agencies established by law to enforce law deserves and probably will receive no sympathy from the Government or the public."

Samuel Insull Faces Bar of Justice

Twelve Federal jurors with no particular financial schooling settled back this week in Chicago to sit through the drone of voluminous and technical mail-fraud testimony against Samuel Insull and the six-



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Samuel Insull (left), and his son, Samuel Insull, Jr.

teen codefendants, including his son, associated with him in directing the fortunes of the Corporation Securities Company.

Before calling the first of 200 witnesses, District Attorney Dwight H. Green characterized the case as a "simple conspiracy to swindle, cheat, and defraud the public," and promised to prove that "each defendant had some part to play in this gigantic scheme whereby thousands of people were induced to invest millions of dollars in the stock of the company by means of false representation."

Then began the parade of clerks from seventy-five LaSalle Street brokerage houses with the first of records which will form the 2,500 documentary exhibits to be collected in huge specially-built bookcases along the walls of the court-room. The Government expects to show through them that investors lost $100,000,000 in a nation-wide stock-selling campaign in 1929 because the pyramided financial structure resting on the holding company, Middle West Utilities, needed new money. Among the small business men and the three unemployed listening in the jury-box, none was an Insull investor.

Opening statements by the defense will not be heard until the Government has concluded its case, several weeks hence.

The start of the trial came two and a half years after the elder Insull had abdicated his financial throne by declaring receivership for the Middle West Utilities, with himself as one of the receivers. While indictments were being drawn in America, he sped from Paris to Athens, there to seek asylum against extradition. The long fight ended when Turkish authorities arrested a harried and aging fugitive in disguise as his boat from Greece docked at Istanbul, and sent him home.

Action for a separate trial failing, the once-powerful magnate boarded a bus last week and rode to Judge James H. Wilkerson's court.

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The First Trial in the Lindbergh Abduction Case

With Bruno Richard Hauptmann Facing Charge in New York of Extortion, and New Jersey Seeking Evidence, the Press Calls for a Check on Illegally-Entered Aliens

ANOTHER LADDER

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

END OF THIS RACKET, TOO

—Lewis in the Milwaukee *Journal*

AT LAST

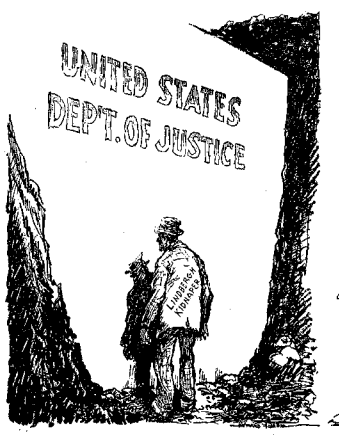
—Cross in the Nashville *Banner*

WOLF TRAP

—Scott in the Portland *Oregonian*

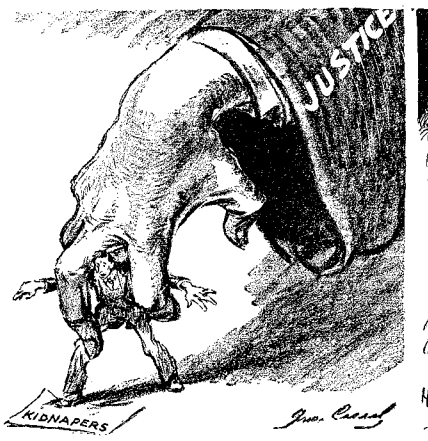
LINK BY LINK

—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*



WHERE THE ROAD ENDS

—Fisher in the *Oregon Daily Journal*



CLOSING IN!

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

STORM BLOWS UP AGAIN

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*

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AS Bronx County officials prepared to try Bruno Richard Hauptmann, the thirty-five-year-old German carpenter, on a charge of extorting the $50,000 ransom money from Col. Charles A. Lindbergh—the trial was scheduled to begin on Thursday of this week—it was considered likely that New Jersey would move to extradite the prisoner before that date on charges of murder and kidnaping, or to seek postponement of the extortion trial.

In Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where the Lindbergh child was kidnaped, a grand jury was scheduled to meet Monday and to be asked to indict Hauptmann on the more serious charge.

Two days earlier, Millard Whited, a logger who formerly lived near the Lindbergh estate at Hopewell, identified Hauptmann as a man he had seen on the estate on two occasions on days before the kidnaping. This was the first evidence linking Hauptmann to the scene of the crime and New Jersey authorities attached much value to it, confident that it strengthened their case considerably.

Hauptmann's attorney, James M. Fawcett, planned a strong fight against his client's extradition to New Jersey. "I feel," he said, "that the evidence will show that Hauptmann was not in New Jersey the night of the kidnaping. He has many friends, all of whom will testify in his favor." Mr. Fawcett said he was cooperating "entirely" with the authorities in their efforts to track down the guilty person or persons, and that his attempts to postpone the extortion trial, and to prevent extradition to New Jersey at this time, were based wholly on his desire to further the ends of justice.

Developments of the week included examination of Hauptmann by several alienists representing New York and New Jersey authorities who found him sane; identification of Hauptmann by the woman cashier of a New York motion-picture theater as the man who passed a ransom bill in Greenwich Village on November 26, 1933 (Hauptmann repeatedly has stated he received the money in a package from a friend, the late Isidor Fisch, and did not know what it contained until the latter had departed for Europe last December); and the discovery of letters in Hauptmann's home from relatives in Germany. The letters, it was said, contained sympathy for Hauptmann for his poverty before the time the Lindbergh ransom was passed, and congratulations on his prosperity afterward.

One or two Mid-Western editors called the space devoted to the Lindbergh case by their colleagues "unwarranted sensationalism," while others criticized New York and New Jersey authorities, for giving out so much information to reporters.

A number of editorials continued to stress the need for a more careful check on aliens illegally in this country, citing Hauptmann as a case in point.

"It is likely," said the Detroit *News*, "that the next Congress will produce considerable new law relating to the admission and deportation of alien criminals. . . . The case which induces this activity has to do with a German who was a black sheep as a youth, a convict at home, and a stowaway on his first arrival here. At one time or another, he had been in contact with at least eight agencies of Government, only one of which seems to have sized him up for what he was."

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Mussolini Predicts Franco-Italian Accord

Tells Great Gathering of Followers that Pact Is Imminent; Warns Yugoslavia; Declares Italy Will Protect Austrian Independence

Before what was described as the greatest gathering of his followers Premier Benito Mussolini has ever addressed, he announced that an accord was imminent between Italy and France. Outlining Italy's foreign policy in general, he said also that Italy had no desire to "set up a protectorate over Austria."

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Premier Mussolini

He was speaking last Saturday in the historic Piazza del Duomo at Milan. Some reports said that 600,000 persons crowded into the square, but more conservative estimates put the figure at 300,000. Certain it was, however, that many thousands struggled to make their way into the already overcrowded piazza.

Among his auditors were 150,000 workers of Milan, Italy's great industrial city. For them he had a special message. If the past century had been a century of the power of capitalism, he told them, the present century was "the century of the power and the glory of labor." But the Premier's central theme was Italy's need for peace with all her neighbors to carry out her social reforms.

A Franco-Italian accord was forecast on good authority in last week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. France's seventy-year-old Foreign Minister, Louis Barthou, was said to be due in Rome early in November to confer with Premier Mussolini. In his Milan address Mr. Mussolini said that if France and Italy succeeded in reaching a definite agreement, for which he "hoped very sincerely," it would be fruitful of good results not only for the two countries directly concerned, but also for all Europe. In any case, he added, "we shall see between the end of this month and the beginning of next month."

Of Yugoslavia Premier Mussolini spoke with some sharpness. As long as Yugoslav newspapers continued attacks "which wound us to the innermost core of our beings," he said, there was no prospect of improving Italian-Yugoslav relations.

He was referring to taunts that the overwhelming defeat of the Italians at Caporetto in the World War was the result of Italian cowardice. Italy, declared Il Duce, is a strong nation and again offered Yugoslavia the possibility of an understanding.

In speaking of Austria Mr. Mussolini declared that Italy defended and would defend Austrian independence.

Japanese Army for Socialism?

An official pamphlet issued by the press section of the Japanese War Office caused a sensation throughout Japan, and was noted with interest outside that country, especially in Moscow. It set forth the Army's views on national defense and domestic economic reforms. Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, Minister of War, was said to have stated that the pamphlet did not represent the views of the Army as a whole. He admitted, however, that the Army had been studying problems of national defense in a broader sense, which must include economic issues. Gen. T. Hashimoto, Vice-Minister of War, said that the pamphlet represented the views of the whole Army.

The part of the pamphlet which greatly surprized government leaders and politicians, was the advice for economic reform along the lines of State Socialism. A small section of the Japanese people was prosperous without working, the pamphlet declared, while the majority were in distress —"resulting in setting one class of people against another."

Cuba's General Strike

Public utilities workers brought terror to Havana at midnight last Sunday by declaring a general strike. Thirty-four bombs were exploded before daybreak on Monday.

Street-cars were fired upon and taxicabs were stoned. Omnibus, ice, coal, textile and other groups of workers joined in the strike. In Havana police and troops patrolled afoot and in trucks.

Reports from the eastern provinces of the island showed the strike in effect at such important centers as Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey and Santiago.

The general strike followed a week of increasing labor unrest that came to a climax when the "United Front" of utility workers decided to strike against the Government's return of properties to the American-owned Cuban Electric Company.

The danger to the Cuban Government of such strikes, according to Havana press cables, was that they might turn into revolution.

This one was said to be in sympathy with forty-nine employees of the Cuban Electric Company, who were excluded from their jobs—by workers as well as by executives—under a settlement of a long-pending dispute.

Rules Against Price-Fixing

The National Industrial Recovery Act does not authorize price-fixing, Judge Harry B. Anderson ruled in a Federal court at Memphis, Tennessee, last Saturday. Holding the contrary opinion, Blackwell Smith, the NRA's Acting General Counsel, promptly announced that Judge Anderson's decision would be appealed to a higher court.

Manufacturers of hardwoods had asked for an injunction to prevent their prosecution for violating the price-fixing clause in the Hardwood Lumber Code. Such prosecution had been threatened against certain manufacturers who sold hardwoods to the Fisher Body Corporation at less than the fixed price. The plea for an injunction was granted by Judge Anderson.

An Active Half-Century

Mrs. Roosevelt celebrated her fiftieth birthday on October 11.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, née Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, was born on October 11, 1884, in New York City, the daughter of Elliot Roosevelt, younger brother of President Theodore Roosevelt and Anna Hall Roosevelt, descendant of Chancellor Livingston.

Energetic, forceful, but ever gracious, Mrs. Roosevelt takes keen delight in defying precedent. She has edited a magazine; conducted a page in a woman's magazine; written magazine and newspaper articles; taught public affairs courses, three times a week, at the Todhunter School, in New York, of which she was part owner; established a shop to make fine furniture in an effort to increase employment in handicrafts; acted as a good-will ambassador to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and traveled more than 50,000 miles, by airplane, rail, and her own motor-car, which she drives herself.

Housing Gains; CCC Continues

Two reports were sent to the White House last week on innovations under the Roosevelt Administration. The first was from James A. Moffett, Administrator for the Government's $1,500,000,000 housing program, who declared that each day's loans were now showing an increase of more than 40 per cent. over those for the corresponding day of the previous week. Total loans reported on the books on October 4 amounted to 10,480 representing $4,600,000. The average loan is $473.

The second report was from Robert Fechner, Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who has just returned from a survey of 125 camps in ten Western States. In reply, President Roosevelt indicated that he was in favor of continuing the camps.

He declared that he believed the nation felt the work so justified "that the actual annual cost will be met without much opposition or much complaint."

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England Still Is Muddling Through

The Story of British "Recovery," in Barest Outline, May Seem Utopian, but There Is More Than One Side to the Picture Being Painted Across the Atlantic

By Harold E. Scarborough

THE world looks back upon 1929 as a "boom" year; but at present there are more people actively employed in Great Britain than there were five years ago. The national budget is balanced. Long-term governmental securities are almost on a 3 per cent. basis. The quoted value of most common stocks of British companies has doubled—sometimes even quadrupled—in the last two years. No serious political or social unrest looms even remotely on the national horizon.

It sounds Utopian. But there is another side to the picture. For instance, Britain still has more than 2,000,000 registered unemployed. If one counts the people who are receiving local (as apart from national) unemployment relief; and also the unemployed railway men, agricultural workers, domestic servants, and professional men who are not eligible for the national "dole," the total number of workless can not be less than 3,000,000. This is about one in fourteen of the whole population—just about the same as the American figure.

"The Wheels Are Going Round Again"
—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow)

The Question of Taxation

There also is the little matter of taxation. In the United States, a married man with an income of $2,000 a year pays no tax on it. In England, his exemption is only $750; and on anything over $2,000 he pays 22½ per cent. Supertax begins at $10,000. Local taxation is fully as high as in America. Indirect taxes (on alcohol, tobacco, gasoline, etc.) are far higher. A bottle of whisky, for instance, costs $3.10, of which $2.10 is tax.

Popular brands of cigarettes cost twenty-five cents for twenty—just twice the American price. The gasoline tax is sixteen cents a gallon throughout the country.

What, then, is the explanation of the apparent paradox? Is the world deluding itself about the British "recovery"? Or is the typical Britisher just like the lunatic who used to hit himself on the head with a hammer because it felt so nice when he left off?

The explanation, I think, is a somewhat complex one. It certainly is true that there is much more prosperity in Great Britain to-day than there was two years ago. But it is equally true that both the British, and the world, have tended to exaggerate the extent of this recovery.

There has been a general disposition, because the British have had no NRA and have seemed to spend no vast sums in "priming the pump," to forget that they have utilized several expedients which will work very well once, but which can not be repeated.

Furthermore, comparisons between the progress of Britain and America since 1932 also are likely to be misleading because conditions in the two countries then were so very dissimilar.

To understand the present reasonably satisfactory state of affairs here, it is necessary to go back at least as far as 1918. This country then was emerging, technically victorious, from the most severe struggle in its history. But, to obtain its victory, it had been forced to expend human and material capital to an appalling extent.

For Britain the ten years following the Armistice were relatively lean ones. The first of them were wasted in a hopeless effort to turn the clock back to 1913—to get back the old overseas markets, to reestablish the domestic social and industrial structure, to restore London's pre-War position as the financial center of the world.

It was, of course, futile. Other nations were utilizing the lessons of mass production learned under the spur of war. Currencies fluctuated wildly and erratically.

Moreover, at least two of the national objectives were directly contradictory. As the bankers sought to force up the value of the pound sterling, they made either domestic deflation or impossibly high costs of production inevitable. The attempt to apply deflation in turn led to social and industrial unrest.

All during the 'twenties, when the United States seemed to have found the high road to abundant prosperity, the British were having a pretty thin time of it.

Taxation remained obstinately high; standards of living were far below the American one; so were salaries and wages. The country seemed doomed to sink back, slowly but inevitably, into the rôle of a second-class Power.

By 1925 the bankers temporarily were triumphant, in that they managed to restore sterling to its old pre-War parity. Their victory—altho they did not realize it—was, however, bought at a price. The price included the continued enfeeblement of the country's great staple industries—iron and steel manufactures, ship-building, textile trades, coal-mining.

Another instalment of the price was the embitterment of the manual workers. Altho they were the most strongly and completely unionized body of men in the world, the British workers found themselves forced to accept lower wages.

Finally, in 1926, their discontent boiled over in the famous General Strike. Superficially, the strike was a failure, in that the men went back to work without gaining the objectives they sought. Actually, it was a salutary lesson to both employers and employed that neither could do without the other.

Strike the Turning-Point

As one looks back upon the post-War decade, one realizes more and more that it is the General Strike which really marks the turning-point in Britain's post-War progress. It is true that long before 1926 British masters and men had fought out and settled a good many issues which still are controversial in the United States.

Until the General Strike, there was a tendency on the part of the upper and middle classes here to consider that unemployment benefit and the other privileges which the workers enjoyed were more or less in the nature of good-conduct awards: that they could be withdrawn if it seemed desirable.

No shot was fired in that strike, and no man was killed. But the strike was complete enough, and lasted long enough, to convince the British populace that the working man, like the immortal *Cousin Egbert* in "Ruggles of Red Gap," could be pushed so far, and no farther.

Thus, while in Great Britain the years between 1926 and 1931 were marked by an almost imperceptible down-hill movement, there was a new understanding between different classes of the population. Perhaps this increased tendency to visual-

(Continued on page 28)

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Reforms Urged by Two Outstanding Political Figures

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, Advocates a One-House Legislature for More Efficient Legislation; Upton Sinclair Would Remedy the Depression Through a New Cooperative System

By George W. Norris
United States Senator From Nebraska

The Legislature of Nebraska now consists of two houses, the House of Representatives, composed of one hundred members, and the Senate, composed of thirty-three members. The members of both houses are elected for the same term, draw the same salary, have the same jurisdiction, and have the same qualifications.

Senator Norris

A bill must be agreed to by both houses before it can become a law. This necessitates, in case of a disagreement between the two houses, a conference committee which is, in reality, a third house. The conference committee meets in secret, without a record of its proceedings, and it is only in case an agreement is reached that a report is submitted to both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The conference report must be voted upon as a whole and can not be amended. In this way, the real drafting of the legislation is done by the conference committee, and the two houses must take it as it is presented to them, or reject it altogether. This often results in jokers being put into the law, and also results in the rejection of provisions which are desired by the people of the State.

"Passing the Buck"

In this way, the members are enabled to defeat legislation which is desired by the people by "passing the buck" to the other house. The members of one house can, and do, defend their records by proving by the records of that house that they voted for the legislation desired by their constituents. The members of the other house, who have voted on the same bill, in a slightly different form, can likewise prove by the record that they also voted for the legislation which their constituents were demanding.

In the State of Nebraska, there has been an attempt for several years to pass legislation which would enable a municipal plant to extend its lines outside of the municipality the same as a privately-owned plant is allowed to do. The municipal organizations have advocated it for several years, but they were always defeated by representatives of the power interests manipulating one or both branches of the legislature, and they always failed. In a recent session, this municipal organization had the written promise of a majority of both branches of the legislature to support this kind of a bill. Yet the private power interests were able to, and did, defeat the legislation, and it was impossible to show that any member of the legislature had violated his promise.

In most instances, it is true that the members desired to redeem their promise, but in the mix-up between the two houses, and in the different parliamentary situations which were thus brought about, the private power interests were always able to defeat the legislation. To show that the people of the State really wanted

(*Continued on page 38*)

Green Apples
—Munhall in the Seattle *Daily Times*

By Upton Sinclair
Democratic Candidate for Governor of California

The meaning of our movement to End Poverty In California, and its polling the largest vote ever cast in a California primary, is that our people have reached the saturation point as regards suffering. We are just about to begin the sixth year of the depression. We have one-and-a-quarter million persons dependent upon public charity, and probably as many more who are able to get only one or two days' work a week or who are dependent upon relatives and friends. That is too heavy a burden of suffering for any civilized community to carry.

Acme
Upton Sinclair

A man's attitude toward this situation depends upon one factor. If he believes that private industry is "coming back," he is willing to wait and endure and patch things up. But finally it must occur to him to wonder whether the thing called "prosperity" will ever come back again. If he makes up his mind that it is not coming back, then his whole attitude changes and he is ready to consider some new procedure, thoroughgoing and drastic.

I have been telling the people of California for the past year that this is the permanent crisis, the one which does not pass away. I claim to speak with authority, because I have devoted my whole thinking life to the study of depressions, their cause and their cure; I proved my knowledge by predicting thirty-one years ago, and continuously ever since, this particular crisis, the "permanent" one. I assert that it is caused by the overproduction not merely of consumption goods such as food and clothing which are quickly used up, but of production goods, the great machines and factories, which do not get used up but stay right where they are.

"The Permanent Crisis"

I am telling the people of America that we have ten million unemployed who will never work again while the present system endures. For the past year I have been telling the people of California that the burden of supporting their permanently unemployed million-and-a-quarter is driving cities, counties, and State directly into bankruptcy. I have told them that in some hundred and fifty mass meetings, attended by from one thousand to fifteen thousand persons. I have told them in some three hundred thousand pamphlets and some five million copies of weekly newspapers. And in August some four hundred anl fifty thousand of them went to the polls and said that they agreed with me.

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The Poor Fish
—Sykes in the Phila. *Public Ledger*

Just what is to be done? No more important question confronts the American people today. If we do not find an orderly solution, we are going straight into the course of horrors which we have witnessed in Germany. I have believed all my life in democracy, the right and ability of the people to govern themselves. I am now offering the people of my home State a plan and a technique of procedure which will remedy

(*Continued on page 38*)

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Topics of the Day

The World's Worst Act Trying to Come Back The Cherry Sisters, vaudevillists of the 'nineties, are attempting a comeback with an act which once was known as the world's worst, and is said to be as bad as ever. The secret of the Cherry Sisters' success, many a mature theatergoer will recall, is that they were so bad they were good. Audiences roared at their songs and antics. A wire screen was stretched before the stage on which they performed to save them from cabbages, aged eggs, and other offerings from the gallery.

Somehow or other, however, it is not very amusing to learn that they recently reopened their act in a Chicago night-club, and that they still long for Broadway. One fancies that audiences to-day would find them more pathetic than droll. Perhaps this is because public tastes have changed, or because the joke of the Cherry Sisters' act has worn pretty thin in the last thirty years. Perhaps it is because they must be far from youthful nowadays, much too far to cavort entertainingly.

Whatever the reason, the news of their comeback does not make humorous reading. Possibly it would be better for them to stick to private life, and write a book of memoirs. If it were as bad as their act, they might become as famous as the celebrated Sweet Singer of Michigan, the lady who did for literature what the Cherry Sisters did for the stage.

* * * *

A Moral Obligation To Assist the Needy The President has set his seal on the appeal of the 1934 Conference on Mobilization for Human Needs, of which Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson, is Chairman. Thirty-four welfare organizations are cooperating in the mobilization, which begins on October 21, and ends on Armistice Day. The social work for which public sympathy will be enlisted embraces those forms of charitable assistance and comfort which can not be underwritten by the national treasury.

The billions being spent by the Federal Government, divided among the number of families in need, average only about $24 a month for each family assisted. This sum may provide the bare essentials of a meager existence.

It can not provide more. There will be people in need of medical care. There will be calls for fuel, for a pair of shoes, galoshes, a warm coat, woolen underwear, cod-liver oil, and a little extra milk for the wan children of economic insecurity.

There will be imponderables of maladjustment and broken morale which only neighborly assistance and sympathy can relieve.

Upon the survivors of the depression rests a moral obligation they can not, in conscience, avoid. Community chests and other relief funds await their contributions.

* * * *

Spirit of Democracy And the British Heir When the Prince of Wales was seven years old, Edward VII, his grandfather, watched him playing on the lawn, then turned to a visitor, and remarked: "There plays the last King of England."

The truth or untruth of that prediction did not at all worry the seven-year-old heir. But this question did:

"Are there any kings or queens in heaven, or when you are an angel is everybody equal?"

He asked this of Mrs. Gertrude Massey, miniaturist, who was painting his picture, she reveals in "Kings, Commoners, and Me." She replied: "All are equal in heaven."

"I think that is quite right, but great-granny won't like it," retorted the princeling. "Great-granny" was Queen Victoria.

Even at seven the new spirit of democracy had made an impression on the lad who has become one of the world's best known democrats.

* * * *

The President Runs the Show However fortunate or unfortunate it may prove to be in other respects, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's resignation from the NRA has been useful in one respect, at least. It has demonstrated again that President Roosevelt is the head of the Roosevelt Administration. That fact, which should be self-evident, often has been disputed, either directly or by implication. At different times, and for varying reasons, it has been intimated that the President of the United States really was a subordinate official, a witting or unwitting puppet controlled by a Man Behind the Throne.

Once it was Raymond Moley who was said to be pulling the strings, but that assertion collapsed in a heap when Mr. Moley dropped out of Federal office. Then, for a time, it was Rexford Guy Tugwell, until that legend also grew too palpably hollow to be credible. Finally, there was General Johnson, who sometimes was said to be a more important figure in the Administration than the President himself. Now General Johnson likewise fades from prominence, tho the Administration and the New Deal continue.

The conclusion that the Man Behind the Throne is a myth is inescapable, and it helps to clarify current political thinking. Mr. Roosevelt is President, not Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Roosevelt, not Mr. Moley or Mr. Tugwell, should be considered the chief sponsor of the Administration's policies.

A New Way to Tackle "Clean Film" Problem Taking unto themselves the chipper little slogan of "wholesome, but entertaining," a group of socially-minded individuals have recently formed in New York an organization which they have chartered as "The Motion Picture Foundation of America."

No simple reform agency, the group will be financed by business men to the extent of $1,000,000. The foundation's first production unit is expected to begin operation next February. The plan calls for the financing of forty full-length feature films a year, and from three to five reels of shorts a week during the same period. The films will be sold under the management of the foundation, but distributed "physically through established channels."

The Rev. Dr. William B. Millar, formerly General Secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, is Secretary of the Foundation. Doctor Millar was reported to have shuddered slightly when he was asked if the foundation would sponsor "clean" films.

"The word 'clean' suggests 'goody-goody,'" he said. "We prefer to call them 'constructive' pictures. We want a strong, virile type of picture that will interest adults, and, at the same time, appeal to children. We want a good, strong story, not a namby-pamby one. It is purely a philanthropic and social service proposition."

No actors or actresses will be barred. Even Mae West will be acceptable if she "could be cast in something like 'Little Women,'" Doctor Millar intimated.

* * * *

Putting Naval Officers on American Steamships The *Morro Castle* disaster has inspired the Government to put officers of the Navy aboard American liners for the purpose of inspecting their equipment, and the discipline of their crews, and of reassuring the seagoing public. The action was taken, in all likelihood, for its publicity value, and not as an indication of permanent policy. For there is merit in the contention of the National Federation of Federal Employees that, in the long run, the responsibility for greater marine security should, and must, rest with the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

This Bureau, said the Federation, "has done its work efficiently, and well, over a long period of years," but suffers now from "ill-advised" economies; its ranks "should be augmented by men similarly trained and qualified."

In the meantime, however, the presence of a naval officer in a ship's company should help the passengers psychologically, and the officer, himself, educationally.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Olga Druce is making her first Broadway appearance as the unfortunate daughter of a political prisoner in Elmer Rice's controversial melodrama "Judgment Day," after spending two years in Germany, where she studied with Max Reinhardt and played minor rôles in provincial theatres. She is a native American, nineteen years old and came back here in 1933 shortly after the Reichstag fire, during the general exodus of artists and intellectuals. Just a few days before the opening of "Judgment Day" when the casting director was looking for a petite girl who could play the part of a harassed child, Miss Druce walked into the Belasco Theater—where she has been ever since.

Daniel Wafena Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, is a "career man" who rose through civil service ranks. He entered the Treasury Department twenty-three years ago, at the age of twenty, and has been there ever since, except for service in France during the World War. In 1931 he was made Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits. A stocky man of medium height, with dark brown hair and brown eyes, he is known to newspapermen as an official who doesn't greet strangers with that "enemy-within-our-gates" look. In his youth Mr. Bell played amateur baseball and to-day he shoots golf in the nineties.

Wide World

What's the Name, Please?

Pytchley—famous hunt (p. 32)—typically "the King's English"; first *y* as in *rye;* not *pitch,* but *pytch; pytch'ly.*

Chiang Kai-shek—Chinese generalissimo (p. 13)—*jyang* (one syllable, *ya* as in *yank*) *guy-shack.*

Dunsany—dramatist and nobleman of ancient lineage—*dun-say'ny,* not *dunce'any.*

Waugh—British novelist—rimes with *faugh,* not with *laugh: au* as in *author.*

Beith—novelist: "Ian Hay" to you—rimes with *teeth.*

Curthoys—London editor—originally *curt-hoys* (short hose); now *cur'toys.*

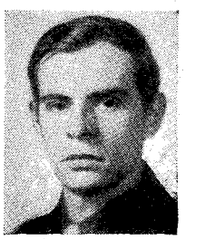
—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, fifty-seven-year-old explorer who was a member of the Peary expedition to the North pole, sailed his schooner, the *Effie M. Morrissey,* into New York harbor last week, completing his forty-first expedition to the far North. He has sailed his vessel more than 200,000 miles in Arctic waters. His last voyage was under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia. He brought back polar birds, fish and a young bear.

International

Bertrand Russell is anything but a 100 per cent. earl. He is a grandson of Queen Victoria's famous Liberal Prime Minister, and his new book "Freedom vs. Organization" is dotted with family anecdotes about his ancestors. But he can hardly remember much of them, for he was left an orphan at three, and his grandfather died when he was six. Before the war he had won an international reputation for his studies in mathematical logic and in 1910 he was appointed lecturer at Cambridge. But the war came; Russell adopted and preached the pacifist doctrine of non-resistance. The Government fined him £100; Cambridge dropped him; his library was seized and sold. Finally, he was imprisoned. In 1931 on the death of his brother, he fell heir to the title of earl, but he and his wife prefer being known as Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

Wilson H. Ellsworth, artist, who was honored recently with a one-man exhibition at the Roerich Museum in New York, will be twenty-six years old on November 17. Born in Glens Falls, New York, he studied in New York City, at the Grand Central School of Art. Two years ago the National Academy of Design displayed his "Portrait of an Artist." At that time Mr. Ellsworth was the youngest artist represented in the academy. His hobbies are reading, swimming and travel.



Price Studios

Comics—And Their Creators

Carl Ed (Eed to you) first figured in print in Moline, Illinois, in the census of 1890, but was not in the news again for twenty-two years when he started writing sports for the *Argus* of Rock Island, also in Illinois. And in his spare time he fooled around with funny pictures and sold them to a small time syndicate. After six years of very much the same, he decided to see the world—and went to Chicago. He got a job on a paper there, and after a year came to the Chicago *Tribune* to start his comic strip brain child, *Harold Teen.*

Carl Ed

OH! LOOK-WE'RE GONNA GET OUR PITCHA IN TH LITERARY DIGEST!!
BOY O BOY! THAT'LL HELP OUR BACKGROUND-YOUSAH!
FOOEY! I'D RUTHER GARGLE A DOUBLE CHOCLIT SODA!
CARL ED 1934

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Harold Teen and His Pals

Flaming youth was just a phrase, until Ed made it a very comic strip. He created *Harold,* with *Pa* and *Ma* and *Josie,* the kid sister; and *Lillums,* with her old man; and *Horace* the egg-headed, and *Beezie,* and the everlasting *Gramps;* and then *Cissie* boop-a-dooped on the scene; and *Poison Pembrook.* Ed was responsible for other things more obvious to the eye and ear.

You can blame him for the epidemic of cut-down old Fords lavishly inscribed, which have infested our highways of late years. Blame him also for the rage of autographed sweatshirts and illustrated raincoats.

Carl Ed to-day lives in a college town, close to his subject matter. Scores of the leading newspapers of the country carry his creations in their pages.

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At the Observation Post

When the President Pointed Out That America Is Trailing Britain in Social Reform, He Warmed English Conservative Hearts, and Startled His Opponents

AMERICANS still are colonially-minded. Consider the controversy over the New Deal. . . . Its critics have rained anathemas upon it from the beginning for its fancied resemblance to Fascism, to Bolshevism, to National Socialism. In their efforts to condemn it as un-American they have hastened to tar it with an alien name, Italian, Russian, or German. But it never has occurred to them to call the New Deal British. On the contrary, they have constantly pointed to its contrasts with British practise as its most deplorable feature. Always implied in their comments has been the charge that the New Deal was un-American because it departed from the British model.

What a beautiful target for the President to shoot at! But until he made his latest radio speech he withheld his ammunition. In that speech he hammered home the fact that if it was necessary to compare his policies with those of the Mother Country, his opponents would find a curious parallel between the two. "They point to England," he said. "They would have you believe that England has made progress by a do-nothing policy, by letting nature take her course. England has her peculiarities, and we have ours, but I do not believe any intelligent observer can accuse England of undue orthodoxy in the present emergency."

An Amusing Statement

He went into particulars. Did England hold to the gold standard? No. Has she gone back to that standard? No. Did she hesitate to reduce the interest on her domestic debt? No. "And let it be recorded that the British bankers helped." Has she not advanced much further than this country in the matter of legislation to bring security to the worker and in her recognition of collective bargaining as the basis of industrial relationships? "It is perhaps not strange," he added, "that the Conservative press has told us, with pardonable irony, that much of our New Deal program is only an attempt to catch up with English reforms that go back ten years or more."

There was much that was amusing about this statement and its reception. One can imagine the President composing it with a somewhat rueful smile, since it amounted to a confession that not all, or perhaps most, of his measures of recovery and reform were original or purely American. He probably felt, also, a slight humiliation over the necessity of making this lack of originality a cardinal item of his defense.

But there can be no doubt of the effectiveness of his shot. A significant degree of silence followed its absorption by the opposition press, while in England it warmed the cockles of the Conservative heart. And why not? Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, and here was an admission that the great, overgrown and long-since independent offspring overseas remained, for all his vagaries and rebellious gestures, a chip of the old block.

Keystone

A government clerk hands out "dole" checks to a crowd of London's unemployed

Mr. Roosevelt delivered his address on a Sunday evening. That morning there appeared in the Sunday magazine of the New York *Times* an article by James Truslow Adams, the historian, entitled "Planned Economy: Is it for Us?" "Even England," wrote Mr. Adams, "is a generation ahead of us in her social legislation." But the burden of his piece was a skeptical query whether, given the American background of three centuries of pioneer individualism, or of what Secretary Wallace, in his latest book, has called the "freebooter" philosophy of the frontier, we are prepared to assume any measure of State control of our individual destinies. "In fact," to quote him again, "altho we are, I think, the most friendly, helpful and hospitable people in the world, we are still the least social-minded in the larger sense. We have not had that drilling in subordinating self to the State which the older nations have had."

It may be that this is the line which henceforth the critics of the New Deal will take—namely, that America is not ready for it. Certainly they will find it difficult any longer to damn the New Deal as un-American because it is non-British.

How British is it? One can say, without fear of successful contradiction, that it was anything but British in the manner of its introduction, or in the methods used to dramatize it for national acceptance. England is not partial to abrupt transitions. She does nothing by extremes. Hence, the reforms which now are a part of her New Deal were adopted piecemeal and almost subconsciously over a long period of years.

For instance, her surrender to the principle of collective bargaining between employer and employees dates back a century. Section 7-A of the NIRA, over which so much ink and blood have been spilled in this country in the last year, has been with her an unwritten law since the childhood of the industrial revolution. Unemployment insurance, pensions, workmen's compensation, health insurance—these and other items still to be realized in the Roosevelt program became a part of the British system before the war. The Liberal governments that put them through were able to prevail over their critics not on the strength of any national crisis, but simply by demonstrating the logic of their demands as an extension of traditional policy.

Cause of British Restraint

England did not indulge, during the 'twenties, in the orgy of speculation which distinguished the decade in this country. Among other reasons for her restraint in this particular were a strong, centralized banking system, and a well-established body of legislation in discouragement of excessive credit inflation. She did not, therefore, suffer the tragic collapse that overtook us in the autumn of 1929, nor was she ever threatened with a paralysis of the banking function.

Her descent into the depression was relatively gradual, and not an abrupt drop like ours. And, thanks to the many reforms she had been slowly working into her social fabric, her climb back to economic health has been more orderly.

Nevertheless, she abandoned the gold standard nearly two years before we did, and, in other respects, has followed a course not dissimilar. The Conservative London *Times* speaks proudly of "the conversion loans, planned agriculture, subsidy to shipping, closer control of industry, and the national system of relief" as showing "how far the process of socialization has been carried" in the land which our own ultra conservatives have been holding up to us as the exponent of their laissez-faire philosophy.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

With the La Follette Dynasty Fighting for Its Political Life in Wisconsin, the Future of the Progressive Senatorial Bloc Appears to Be at Stake

Not only the Republican Old Guard, but, also, the Progressive Republican Bloc in Congress is fighting off the danger of elimination in the evolution of the nation's strangest mid-term Congressional campaign.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, fighting

Counting His Chickens

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*

for his political life in Wisconsin, is calling every available Progressive Republican leader into the State to help him. Senator Borah is cutting short his "lone-wolf" campaign against the NRA, and the AAA, to respond. Senators Nye, Norris, and Frazier have promised to help. Mayor La-Guardia, to do his bit, is breaking into the political campaign for the first time openly. Even the early Democratic liberal Senators, Wheeler, Costigan, and Bone, are preparing to lend a hand to their fellow radical in Wisconsin.

A Symbol of the Future

No such Senatorial speaking-squadron has rallied to the support of any other Senator. It is not going into the Badger State for the mere pleasure of public speaking. Paradoxically, the La Follette dynasty, after thriving for a generation on the liberal side of politics, is in danger of being eliminated in an election swept by an extraordinary Leftist wave.

Philip La Follette, running for return to the Governorship on the same Progressive Party ticket with his brother, "Young Bob," is virtually certain to be defeated. The danger is that he may drag Senator La Follette down with him despite the Presidential brand of approval on the Senator. And Senator La Follette, to a greater degree than any other, symbolizes the future of the Progressive Senatorial Bloc which was the Congressional Left Wing for years before the inauguration of the New Deal.

The first warning of trouble ahead for the La Follette dynasty, long dominant in Wisconsin, was the failure of its new Progressive Party to stampede the State in the primaries. It did come in second, thus displacing the Republican Party, but the Democratic Party far outstripped both.

In the exigencies of the unique political situation, "Young Bob" is the only insurgent Republican Senator to be running for reelection outside his party. Two others had to run the election gantlet this year after bolting their own party to support Mr. Roosevelt in 1932. The veteran Hiram Johnson came through easily. Altho at first shunning his own party for fear of reprisals, especially in Mr. Hoover's home State, he finally came away with all the nominations of consequence in California. Senator Cutting, in New Mexico, was in trouble for a time, but wound up with the Republican nomination despite his desertion two years ago.

Johnson's Return Certain

Senator Johnson, of course, is the only one sure to return to the Senate. Senator Cutting must defeat the Democratic candidate to win, and the Democratic Party in New Mexico is far stronger than when he ran six years ago. Senator La Follette must win in a three-cornered fight against Republican and Democratic candidates. Normally he could ask nothing better than two opponents to split the opposition vote. At first it looked good for him.

Then, the Republican candidate, John B. Chapple, altho an anticommunist lecturer and editor, was more radical than the La Follettes on some issues. He is said to be holding the so-called Republican stalwart vote, plus a substantial liberal Republican vote.

Altho Senator La Follette is opposed by a conservative Al Smith Democrat, John Callahan, on the Democratic side, the whole campaign of his brother for Governor is directed against the Democratic State Administration. Philip La Follette, to win, must defeat Governor Schmedeman, a candidate for reelection. Governor Schmedeman, triumphantly led the Democratic primary. Altho a reactionary in the eyes of the La Follettes, he has the blessing of President Roosevelt. In contrast, the President has turned thumbs down on Philip La Follette.

Assuming the Democratic State ticket carries Wisconsin, the only way Senator La Follette can win is to cut heavily into the Democratic vote. In his efforts to this end, he is handicapped by his brother's daily onslaughts against the Democratic State Administration.

It is this situation which has brought the La Follettes to their feet in a supreme effort to rally the liberal vote to their standard regardless of party labels. If it wins, Senator La Follette will stand out above all other Progressive Senators for having won "on his own" as the candidate of a party specially launched for the occasion.

It may even lead to a national Progressive Party in 1936. If the supreme effort fails, the two sons of the elder La Follette who carried on at his death will go back to private life, the Progressive Bloc in Congress will be weakened numerically, and psychologically, and Wisconsin will be just another Democratic State.

A Nucleus of Opposition

The Republican national high command already is reconciled to defeat. At its reorganization in Chicago in June, the aim was to halt the New Deal in November by sharply reducing the President's majorities in Congress.

Barring unforeseen developments in the next month, no informed person now believes that to be possible. The Republican fight, where there is a fight, is to keep up the party morale, and maintain the nucleus of political opposition to the Roosevelt philosophy.

The disorganization of the party was reflected in a conference of Republican Senatorial candidates in Chicago two weeks ago.

Altho the National Committee adopted a platform assailing the New Deal all along the line, the eight Senators who attended the conference in Chicago decided against a centralized campaign, and in favor of individual campaigns in their several States.

DIOGENES.

It Was Planted in the Spring

—Cassel in the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*

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The New China's Soldier-Statesman

Future Historians May Call Marshal Chiang Kai-shek the George Washington of His Country After Its Permanent Renaissance Has Been Translated Into Actuality

By Edward Price Bell

Kuling.

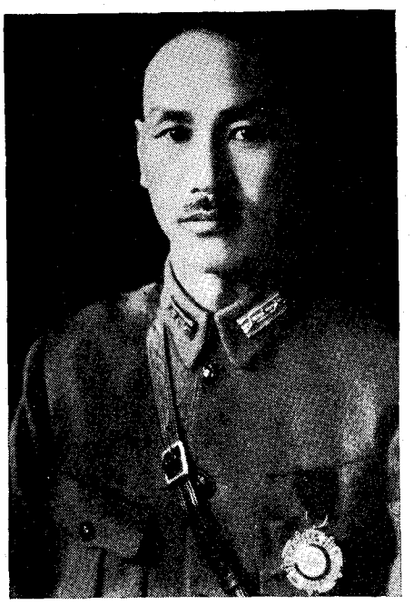
IT often has been said, and, in some cases, said with unimpeachable competence, that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the forty-seven-year-old Generalissimo of the National Armies of China, is the hardest man on the globe to interview. He certainly is not the easiest. This is so for three reasons: first, the Marshal instinctively looks askance on interviewers; second, he is habituated drastically to action, rather than to words; third, with his multifold activities, military, political, and social, together with the great distance he must cover, he is undoubtedly the most restless and ubiquitous commander-in-chief in the world, keeping above his enemies in his private air-plane, and keeping aloft of bodily weakness on the wings of his ideas, a thin, wire-like, keen-witted, inflexibly wilful man.

To land a talk with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek requires a combination of intellectual nimbleness, quick movement, pertinacity, and happy chance. I followed the Marshal from Shanghai to Nanking, back to Shanghai, then to Soochow, where it was reported he was having a little "tea-party" with the Communists. Nothing doing. I asked Premier Wang Ching-wei to help me. He tried. Still no word from the Marshal. Finally, hearing that there was to be a big official powwow at Kuling, 500 miles up the Yangtze-kiang on a mountain top in Kiang-si, I went to that mountain top, to the high gorges of the Lushan Range.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, also was in Kuling, at No. 51 Luling Gorge, across the torrent, higher up the mountainside, from the Marshal's house, Luling Gorge, No. 13. I had met Doctor Kung in Nanking, and he had aided me vitally in getting an audience with Premier Wang. He is a large-hearted man. I went to see him with considerable hope, only to hear from him that the Marshal had been ill for ten days, and was receiving nobody.

That was a sad evening for a wandering writer in a little shell of a wooden hut in Luling Gorge, listening to the cry of the crickets, the whisper of the leaves in the mountain breeze, and the muffled brawl of the torrent deep in the ravine. I consoled myself with a bowl of rice and a whisky and soda (got at a small hotel at the top of a steep, stony path not far away) and went to bed. I fell asleep.



蔣中正

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, Generalissimo of the Chinese National Armies. His signature in Chinese ideographs appears at the left

I must have slept several hours when there came an imperative rapping at my door.

"Come in!" I shouted (doors are not locked in Kuling), switching on a light.

A black-haired, fine-featured Chinese boy entered timidly, and said:

"Telephone."

"What!" I exclaimed.

"Telephone. Hotel telephone."

"Somebody calling *me?*"

"Telephone."

"Say I'm in bed and can't climb that hill again to-night," and I switched off the light.

The Chinese boy left, walking cat-like in his black felt slippers, and closing the door without a sound.

The next morning, glancing toward that same door, I saw a piece of white paper on the floor. I sprang out of bed, picked up the paper, and read: "Mr. Li, Doctor Kung's secretary, wishes Mr. Bell to call him between 8:30 and 9 A.M., to-morrow," the note having been written on the previous night.

And what did Mr. Li say? He said this: "The Marshal will be pleased to see you at noon to-day at his bungalow, No. 13. He regrets he is not quite well, is very busy, and can give you only fifteen minutes."

An arduous ascent into the azure of the Lushan Heights for a talk of fifteen minutes!

A man of brains can say a lot in fifteen minutes!

At five minutes to noon on that day, I stopped in front of a snug little island of stone, brick, and wood in a wavy lake of richly golden asters, the Marshal's bungalow and garden, clinging to an acclivity above a thick stone wall bordering a path which would have been a street in an ordinary town (there are no streets, only up-and-down stony paths, in residential Kuling). There were two gateways to the garden, each with a pair of massive stone posts, and each guarded by two clean-limbed young soldiers in smart green uniforms, without rifles, but with long-barreled automatic pistols holstered to their belts.

I approached two of these guards, and they waved me in the direction of the other two. These, in turn, I approached, while they stood rigidly at attention, boring me with their black eyes, tight-lipped, dumb. I drew a card from my case and pointed it up at the house. One of the soldiers took the card, stepped inside the gate, and handed it to another soldier.

I waited, the guards never taking their black eyes off me. Presently, a handsome Chinese gentleman in a long white gown appeared at the top of the stairway, spoke to the sentries, and beckoned me to enter. I passed between the big gate-posts, climbed the stone steps, and was ushered with simple formality into a bright, cool waiting-room the windows of which opened upon the lake of gold.

© Underwood

Dr. Sun Yat-sen

"Will you kindly come this way, Mr. Bell?"

It was the handsome Chinese gentleman in the long white gown. He led me through a wide, short corridor, up a few steps, on a little farther, up a few more steps, and, there, parted two heavy curtains, inclining his head as a sign for me to proceed. I walked into a roomy drawing-room, comfortably tho not luxuriously furnished, its windows affording a view of the asters, the grand leafy gorge and mellow mountain tops afar dreaming in the midday sun. Before me stood Doctor Kung, smiling. Near him stood a beautiful Chinese lady in early middle age, also smiling. Doctor Kung took my hand, turned toward the lady, and said:

"Mr. Bell, Madame Chiang Kai-shek."

She seized my hand with a cordial, "So glad to see you," bade me sit in a capacious

(Continued on page 29)

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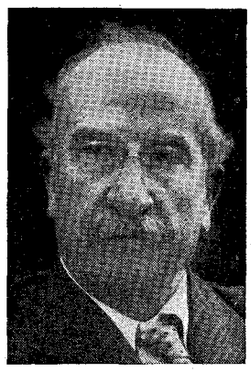
Revolution and General Strike in Spain

Hundreds Killed and Wounded and More Than 5,000 Arrested in Revolt Which Appeared to Be Crushed After Three Days; Leftists and Proletariat Attack Government

IT appeared on Monday that prompt and firm action by the new Spanish Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux had ended a three-day revolt and general strike which began October 5 and threw practically all Spain into what was described as "bloody turmoil." Unofficial estimates placed the number of dead throughout the country at 500. At least 1,100 were listed as wounded and more than 5,000 were put under arrest.

Acme



International

Manuel Azaña, former Premier of Spain (left), and Alejandro Lerroux, the present Premier

The Rightist Government of Premier Alejandro Lerroux had been in office only a few hours when it faced an "extraordinarily serious" situation, said Diego Hidalgo, Minister of War. It was being attacked not only by the Leftist Republicans but also by a united front of the proletariat. In the semi-autonomous province of Catalonia, where many were injured in riots, there were rumors that Separatists were preparing to declare a "third republic" there with former Premier Manuel Azaña at its head.

Break With Régime

The Lerroux Government, based on the Center and the Right, was held by the Left Wing to be Fascist in nature. All Left-Wing leaders, including two former Premiers, Manuel Azaña and Diego Martinez-Barrios, issued statements that they had broken with the régime and henceforth would not collaborate with the President, the Premier or the Cortes (Parliament) because "these national institutions have betrayed the republic." Señor Azaña in the name of his Left Republican party gave out the following statement:

"The monstrous act of accepting the republic's enemies in the Cabinet is treason. We therefore sever all solidarity with the national régime's institutions, and we intend to go the limit in defense of the republic."

The word "enemies" in Señor Azaña's statement referred to the Rightist coalition — Confederacion Española Derechas Autonomias—which provided Premier Lerroux with his most potent backing.

Meanwhile, martial law was declared in those sections where the general strike had assumed proportions of open revolution.

The revolt fomented by Socialists, Communists, and Labor Syndicalists was carefully planned with the aid of military experts. Troops and Civil Guards were mobilized throughout the country. Industry, business, transportation, utilities, shops and services were wholly or partly paralyzed in many sections.

The peak of the revolt was reached when the semi-autonomous province of Catalonia declared itself independent of the central republican Government of Spain. The Lerroux Cabinet proclaimed martial law throughout the country. The Army seized buildings of the regional government in fierce fighting in Barcelona, the Catalan capital on the Mediterranean.

One report said that 200 had been killed in the night of fighting preceding the surrender of President Luis Companys of the Catalan Generalidad. Trial by summary court-martial of President Companys and thirty-one other officials of the rebellious Catalan Generalidad began on the afternoon of October 7. The accused had surrendered the same morning to Gen. Domingo Batet, commanding the troops who had remained loyal to the Central Government. But the Barcelona surrender, wrote a Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times*, was complete only after the troops had been forced to shell several government buildings with light artillery.

Disunited Spain

—*Jugend* (Munich)

Former Premier Manuel Azaña and the former Interior Minister in his Government, Casares Quiroga, who are Castilians, but who were advising the rebels in Barcelona, had disappeared before troops arrived to arrest them.

Señor Azaña, according to this correspondent, angrily declared he had washed his hands of the rebellion and of President Companys when the latter disregarded Azaña's advice to defer secession until Madrid proclaimed martial law in Catalonia.

That would have been the moment, Azaña held, for announcing Catalonia's separation from the rest of Spain as an independent republic, which would be willing, however, to join a new Federal Republic under Left-Wing rule in Madrid. But Señor Companys was too impatient. Premier Lerroux was quoted as saying that martial law would not have been declared in Catalonia or elsewhere in Spain, except Asturias, if Catalonia's Generalidad had not tried to secede.

Catalan Revolt Fails

The failure of the Catalan rebellion was said to have been caused entirely by the loyalty of the military forces under General Batet. It was revealed, according to this correspondent, that revolutionary plans to nullify the anticipated Right-Wing victory of last November's national elections had been taking shape when Señor Azaña was still Premier and War Minister. The Left had counted heavily on disaffection in the Army to win its rebellion quickly when the time came to act.

With the collapse of the short-lived "Catalan State of the Spanish Republic," Premier Lerroux's Government turned its attention to efforts to break the general strike. Orders were issued to all strikers to return to work under pain of instant dismissal. Señor Azaña was reported to have fled from Spain.

Sporadic outbreaks continued Monday, but the Army and Navy, moving without question of its loyalty to the support of the hard-pressed civil defense forces, turned the tide definitely in favor of the republic.

When martial law was declared Saturday night the troops soon proved themselves masters. The firing after that, and up to the proclamation of a general strike in Corunna Province, was described as "apparently an aftermath."

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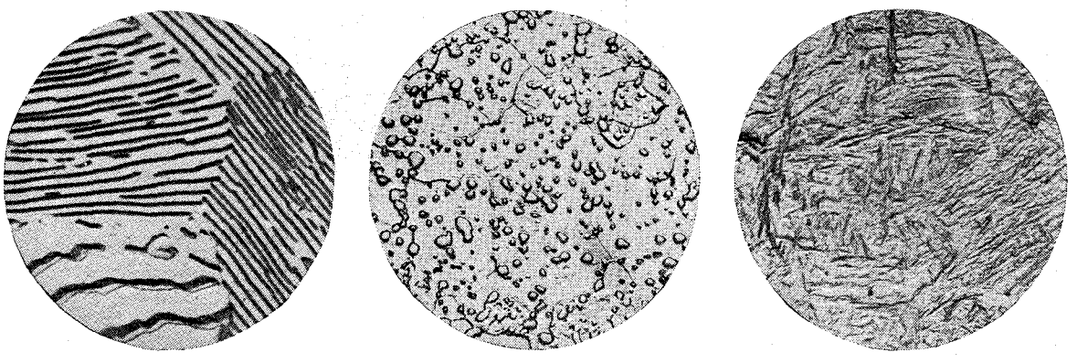
Microscope Leads Metallurgists Into Richer Fields

Automobiles, Refrigerators, and Many Other Fabricated Articles Offered Inexpensively to the Public Owe Much to the Laboratory Metallographers and Their Lenses

TAKE an ordinary piece of steel, cut off a segment, grind and polish it until an optically plane surface appears, etch it slightly to bring out the grain formation, and look at it under a powerful microscope.

The first glimpse of the world of new patterns which such treatment opens up is one never to be forgotten. No two samples will give a pattern exactly alike, yet the markings of the surface of the metal, as disclosed by the microscope, can be interpreted by an expert metallographer in terms of the ductility, strength, machineability, and other characteristics of the material. And in his expertness at this work lies one important secret of modern automobiles, refrigerators, and other fabricated articles offered inexpensively to the public. Study of the structure of metals and alloys, and the effect of various kinds of heat treatment, has had an important part in the rapid reduction of the cost of such equipment.



Courtesy E. Leitz, Inc.

Photomicrographs of typical metallic structures, showing the effects of various types of heat treatment. At the left, crystals of *pearlite*, the most important single constituent of steel, consisting of a pearl-colored matrix of iron shot through with laminae of iron carbide, which adds stiffness. In this form the steel is fairly ductile. The center photograph shows pearlite which has been heat-treated in such a manner as to increase ductility. The carbide has assumed a globular or "spherodized" form, the best condition for cold forming or deep drawing. This metal, for example, is suitable for stamping automobile fenders and bodies. At the right, steel that has been heat-treated to produce extreme hardness. Note the "frozen" appearance

Secrets of Metals Revealed

This situation was disclosed to public view with special emphasis last week when the nineteenth annual National Metal Exposition and National Metal Congress opened in New York. More than 5,000 metallurgists and engineers from all parts of the country gathered to attend technical sessions of the American Society for Metals, the American Welding Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Wire Association. To the public some of the secrets of these highly technical sciences were revealed through the Exposition, at which many of the finest products of the metal worker were shown.

Interesting things included demonstrations of modern welding technique, and X-ray methods of testing for the safety of welds; a wire-drawing machine drawing copper wire as fine as a hair through diamond dies at the rate of hundreds of feet a minute; new types of heat-treating furnaces in full operation, in which the chemical composition of the atmosphere is controlled as part of the process of heat-treating steels for special purposes; a molybdenum-steel saw that sliced off discs of metal from a four-inch steel bar as easily as a kitchen knife cuts sausage; innumerable new varieties of stainless steel for various purposes; a multiple oxyacetylene cutting torch assembly that carves prescribed shapes out of thick steel sheets nearly as fast as a tailor cuts cloth; improved zinc castings and structural metal alloys a third lighter than aluminum and as strong as duralumin.

The place of honor at the exhibit, as well as in the technical sessions, was held by the metallographic microscope. A dozen years or so ago the metallurgist who exhibited curiosity about the microscopic appearance of metals was a rarity, explained W. H. Eisenman, Secretary of the American Society for Metals. To-day this is one of the most important branches of metal research, and a comparatively new science, metallography, has grown up around these studies.

Before the importance of crystal or grain structure in metals became known, metallurgists were often mystified by the fact that apparently identical "heats" or batches of metal, treated in substantially the same fashion, turned out to have quite different characteristics. These differences were somewhat vaguely referred to as the "body" of the metal. Microscopic research has shown that "body" is essentially nothing but the structure and size of the crystals.

From this it was but a short step to the discovery of reasons why metal grains were formed in certain ways. Metallographers took samples of steel from the new ingot, and studied the grain structure. The ingot then was subjected to a certain kind of heat treatment, and the structure again studied. The changes that had taken place, resulting in altered grain, could be definitely charted in such a way as to provide scientific control of the factors entering into the steel's structure and performance.

One result of this type of work has been greatly to reduce the cost of preparing steels for specific uses, by eliminating the trial-and-error methods of a decade ago, and diminishing loss and wastage. Another result has been to improve less-expensive materials to a point where they can compete with steel.

One such triumph is that of cast-iron. This substance is familiar to everyone as the gray, brittle material formerly used in making stove-lids and similar objects. Tho inexpensive, its uses were limited because it was so brittle. A good tap with a hammer would frequently cause it to shatter.

Through improved methods of casting, and heat treating, this former "poor relation" among metals has now been placed in competition with steel for such exacting performance as that required by automobile crank-shafts. Heat-treating, developed largely through the discoveries of the metallographers, gives cast-iron a strength nearly equal to that of steel, and a performance under some conditions even better. One well-made crank-shaft of cast-iron is said to outlast four of steel.

Artificial "Radium"

Scientists soon will be able to produce artificial radioactive elements equal to, and possibly even superior to, natural radium for use in medicine, and other practical fields, Mme. Irène Curie-Joliot—daughter of the discoverers of radium and polonium—and her husband, Jean-Frédéric Joliot, told the International Conference on Physics in London last week.

The Joliots, who were first to create artificial radioactive elements in their laboratory (THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 19, 1934), reported additional advances in this work, which is being carried on in laboratories all over the world.

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Science Aids Expression of the Popular Will

Radio Voting, "Televoting," and Counting Votes With Aid of Electric Eye Are Possible Substitutes for the Ballot-Box

Popular government, particularly in modern times, requires that the will of the public be expressed easily, secretly, and at frequent intervals. Yet the old-fashioned method of the ballot-box does not altogether satisfy these requirements, if for no other reason than the time and labor involved in casting, counting, and tabulating the vote. In an age when science dominates life in so many other ways, it is appropriate that science should aid in the expression of the popular will.

At least, this is the general philosophy behind the curious and interesting experiments recently conducted by Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, former lecturer on engineering at New York University. Doctor Hopkins demonstrated before an audience in New York last week the latest of his systems for the quick collection and tabulation of the votes of a large gathering.

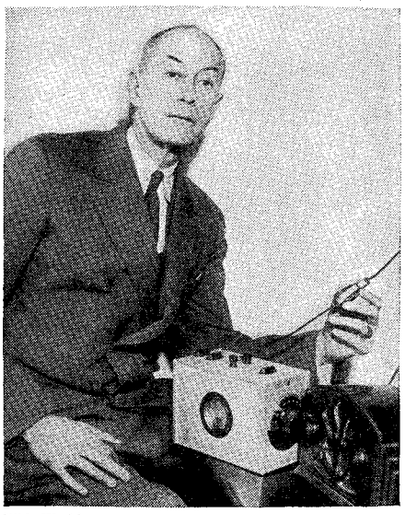
The apparatus, called "televotes," has been so devised as to make the voting entirely secret, tho every voter can instantly see the result. The image of a dial, cast upon a screen, tells off the vote in percentages of the total number of voters.

Simple, Effective Idea

The idea is simple, but effective. Each person in the audience has a small push-button in his hand, which is connected to a tiny resistance in a circuit. At the beginning of the voting the operator asks the participants to vote "present" by pushing the buttons. This causes the total resistance controlled by all the buttons to be exerted, and by means of an apparatus called a Wheatstone's bridge the system is quickly "balanced"—adjusted in such a way that the needle of the meter reads 100.

The buttons then released, the needle falls to zero. A question is asked. Those voting in the affirmative press their buttons. The electrical system immediately registers the total resistance of all the buttons pressed, hence the total vote in per cent. of the number of persons present. The negative vote then is obtained in the same manner.

An important advantage of the system is its complete secrecy. Simply increasing the pressure of a finger or thumb casts the vote. Even those sitting next to an individual can have no notion as to how he has voted. Doctor Hopkins envisions the time when every theater and auditorium will be equipped with "televotes"; when a nation-wide referendum or straw vote may be taken in a few minutes. The President himself might direct by radio the casting of such a vote, loud-speakers in each auditorium carrying his voice to the audiences. Their votes on the question, Doctor Hopkins thinks, could be quickly telephoned to some central bureau by an official stationed at each gathering place.



Wide World

Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins and part of his "televotes" apparatus

Doctor Hopkins also has shown experimentally that the vote of an audience may be taken simply by supplying each individual with a small wooden paddle, one side of which is painted white, the other black. Those wishing to vote "yes" hold the white side of their paddles toward the stage or rostrum; those voting negatively the black side. A sensitive photoelectric cell, mounted on the stage, instantly tallies the vote by measuring the amount of light reflected by the white sides of the paddles.

Last spring Doctor Hopkins made public an interesting plan for mass voting by radio (The Literary Digest, April 7).

Russian Scientists Honored

Russian scientific organizations have just completed special ceremonies honoring two outstanding figures in science in that country, one born 100 years ago, the other still active. The first was Dmitri Ivanovitch Mendeleeff, who laid the foundation of modern chemistry through his discovery of the periodic relations of the ninety-two elements from which all substances are made. Mendeleeff's "periodic table of the elements" is used to-day substantially as he outlined it.

The other scientist is Ivan Vladimir Michurin, "the Luther Burbank of Soviet Russia." Michurin's work in developing fruits and vegetables, along the lines that made Burbank famous in this country, has won him such acclaim that the town of Koslov, 300 miles southeast of Moscow, has been renamed for him. At that place he is directing a 20,000-acre experimental "garden," supported by the Soviet Government. By creating new and hardy strains he is said to have extended, hundreds of miles northward, the zone in which fruits can be grown successfully.

Science Snap-shots

The Milky Way, the galaxy of which the solar system is a part, probably is no bigger than many another galaxy within view in large telescopes, studies by Prof. Joel Stebbins and Dr. C. M. Huffer, of the University of Wisconsin, have indicated. The Wisconsin astronomers used a new instrument, the "thermionic amplifier," which is something like a radio set attached to a photoelectric cell at the eyepiece of their telescope.

* * * *

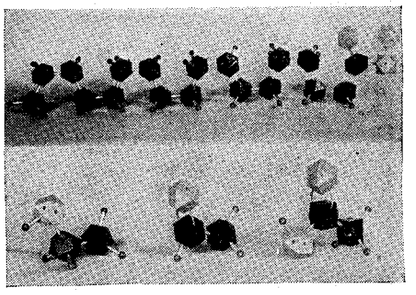
Pieces of cow's horn, instead of metal plates, are being used successfully to hold broken bones together until they can heal. Dr. Edison B. Fowler, of Evanston, Illinois, recenty explained, in *The Illinois Medical Journal,* that the horn not only holds the parts together, but also appears to supply substances made use of by the body in manufacturing new bone.

* * * *

Faster air-craft, particularly for military purposes, are in the offing, according to a report made to the Federal Aviation Commission by Dr. G. W. Lewis, Director of Aeronautical Research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Doctor Lewis forecast a military air-plane fast enough to fly from Washington to New York (209 miles) in half an hour.

* * * *

An improved method of indicating by wooden models what molecules might look like if they could be seen has been devised by Dr. T. H. Hazlehurst, Jr., and Dr. Harvey A. Neville of Lehigh University, making use of the latest information. Some common



molecules are illustrated: that of sodium stearate or soap (above) and those of alcohol, actaldehyde, and acetic acid (left to right below). The small balls represent hydrogen, the larger dark objects carbon and the light ones oxygen. The links between them represent "valence," or the chemical bonds joining the atoms.

* * * *

Fireproofing of clothing, curtains and other fabrics is easy and inexpensive, Dr. Charles F. Pabst, of the Greenpoint Hospital, Brooklyn, recently pointed out in *The Western Medical Times.* Soaking them for five minutes in a solution of ammonium phosphate will do it, he said, but the process must be repeated after each laundering.

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Youth Gets Another Scolding For Its Manners

Doctor Butler Exhorts His Charges to Acquire the Niceties and Refinements of Life, and Draws a Line Between Merely Going to School and Getting an Education

YOUTH always is being rapped on the knuckles for its little delinquencies and inattention, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is in tune with all the ages when he takes occasion to scold the youngsters again. The good doctor is an exacting schoolmaster, with a high regard for the niceties and refinements of civilized society.

Some thousands of men and women in all walks of life probably would be glad to acknowledge that he has influenced them to a higher standard of conduct and culture than otherwise they would have attempted to attain. In his continual "search for excellence," which he advises all youth to follow, he is saddened by the flood of second-rate literature which has obscured the great streams from Greece and Rome, and dried up desire for those wells of English literature, Shakespeare and the Bible.

"There is, unfortunately," he said, "a very broad distinction between going to school and getting an education. This distinction has become even greater during the past generation than it used to be."

A Leaven of Scholarship

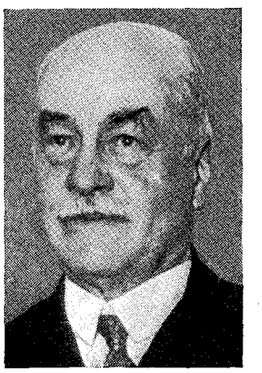
Doctor Butler was speaking at the opening exercises of the 181st year of Columbia University, which, at the end of the first week of registration, had enrolled 16,781 students, numerically larger than the populations of many cities—a leaven of scholarship and culture for the lump which James Russell Lowell, as quoted by Doctor Butler, characterized as "the most common-schooled and least cultivated people in the world."

The great educator and defender of culture, who babbled in Greek when an infant, and was professor of philosophy at Columbia at twenty-four, has a right to speak to his own and the younger generation. He has sat in the councils of the nation, and numbered among his friends and intimate acquaintances all the Presidents of his time, from Benjamin Harrison down; Gladstone, Kaiser Wilhelm, Lenin, Lloyd George, Lord Salisbury, Austen Chamberlain, Lord Balfour, and a company of Popes, emperors, kings, and dictators. Now the Jeremiah of modern youth, he is particularly saddened by its lack of manners.

"In respect to manners and personal conduct, present-day habits, as manifested in every sort of public place and personal relationship," he said, "are time and again quite shocking. One wonders why it is that youth can come to full adolescent years with no apparent appreciation of the difference between good manners and their opposite."

Manners, Doctor Butler noted, are manifested through speech, through dress, through personal bearing, and through respect for the personality and the opinions of others, particularly those who are older in years, or who have justly gained distinction in any walk of life.

Looking for the cause of youth's boorish conduct, Doctor Butler pointed an accusing finger at the home and the school. "The family should, of course," he said, "be the original source of training in good manners. The school, also, has its function to fulfil, but too often the school regards its duty as done after very little effort to discipline those committed to its care in what good manners mean."



Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler

Bewailing the cheapening trend in literature, which is causing the American people to leave even the Bible and Shakespeare unthumbed, Doctor Butler advised his youthful audience: "If we will only fix our minds on excellence, and leave no stone unturned to achieve it, we shall remember such a condition as Lowell described. We must recognize the tests which mark the difference between the first-rate, and that which is second-rate, and lower. Some of this knowledge we shall get from imitation of those with whom we are associated. The rest can come only from observation and reflection."

Doctor Butler's call echoed above the roar of the surf at Long Beach, Long Island. There the annual convention of the New York State Congress of the Parents and Teachers Association was held a few days later. Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, National President of the Congress, said to the 800 educators and parents present: "It is not enough that we stress only the development of better school systems. Without proper home training, our children can not develop fully. While I do not intend to decrease my attention to school problems, I will, in the next year or so, devote most of my energies to the improvement of home as one of the most important factors of education."

So other chatelaines, who believe that raising a family still is the chief industry of the nation.

Saint Sophia to Be Converted Into a Museum

The whole Roman world was ransacked for marble, porphyry, alabaster, jasper, and gold for the building of Saint Sophia in the Eastern capital named after the first Christian emperor. Jupiter's temple at Baalbek and the Temple of Diana at Ephesus contributed of their columns to the Christian Church. Into it went thirty-six tons of gold, gilding cupola, arch, and vault, and the sacred mosaics and symbols set in its walls and dome. Ten thousand masons worked five years on the building.

Mosque of Saint Sophia

When it was completed, in 538 A. D., by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian, he exclaimed with jealous pride: "Solomon, I have surpassed thee."

Twenty years later an earthquake caused the central dome to fall. It was promptly rebuilt, and succeeding earthquakes have not destroyed it, or even harmed it, so strongly was the great edifice constructed. Save for the changes made by the conquering Turks, who converted it into a mosque in 1453, the mighty structure stands to-day as the perfect example of Byzantine art, one of the most beautiful of all architectural creations.

Nearly three years ago Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of the Republic of Turkey, permitted the Christian glories of Saint Sophia, which the Turks had concealed, to be uncovered, the delicate task being entrusted to Thomas Whittemore, Director of the Byzantine Institute of America (THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 10, 1934). He already has accomplished much, but it will be many years before the work is completed.

Now, under a recent decree of the Ghazi, the famous structure is to be closed as a place of worship and converted into a museum of culture open to the world.

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Eighteen Years, Man and Boy

"Merrily We Roll Along," in Nine Scenes, Is the Life Story of a Dramatist Who Wore Out His Frail Ideals on the Pavements of the Great White Way

IN the early, and openly lawless, days of the motion-pictures, each new and trembling scenarist, but recently fetched off his box at the wheel of a truck, or at the control of a trolley-car, received one succinct atom of advice:

"You can steal successfully any classic ever written by starting at its end and working backward to the beginning."

The films, and ethics, too, have taken on some stature since those days of literary brigandage, and, consequently, even the most felonious scenarist avoids open thuggism. The young men of the theater, more sensitive to pilferage, and, certainly, more gyved by concrete rules of procedure, never attempted to write a play in reverse. They never stole enough to make it necessary, and they were caged around by the aged mumbo-jumbo of play-crafting that a play had to have a beginning, a middle piece, and an ending, with a preferable start from scratch.

Vandamm Studio

Mary Philips

Best of Season—to Date

Irritated by this ancient sign forbidding trespass, and confronted with a plot which required telling in reverse, the Messrs. George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart deliberately, bluntly, and with enormous satisfaction, sat down and wrote "Merrily We Roll Along," the life story of a wealthy dramatist hack, and the eighteen years which brought him to his vapid honors. They began the play in 1934, and ended it in 1916.

Here is the best the season has made to date, a strong, exciting, and extraordinary, play in which, with astonishing sure-footedness, the authors perform a small miracle. They have defied custom, tradition, and, in a sense, they have defied criticism. For the critic, their play is as slippery as quicksilver, and twice as flashing.

These two have written an impious salute to their kind. It is, this play, their testimony that a dramatist wears motley, and there is neither man nor soul beneath the coat of a successful playwright. There is, they vow, a marionette, a weak-willed, ambitious strut-pup who smashes childishly at what gets in his way, forgets what is painful to remember, and is an opportunist without peer.

Neither heart, nor courage, nor even pocket-size decency, exist in the heart of such a man.

At least, *Richard Niles*, the fatuous, self-indulgent play-hack the audience meets in 1934, at the flood of his glittering success, and who is followed relentlessly back through the years to 1916, is all these unpleasant and weasel-like things. And, in all the course of the eighteen years stripped of their bitter secrets, only those who are humble are right. The others, the vainglorious of Broadway, the writers, actresses, composers, producers, rich idlers, fakes, trollops, and fools, are windy caricatures of hollow human beings. Witty caricatures, of course, in their brittle, insulting way, but caricatures, none the less. There must, the morning after the stormy première, have been many a deflated ego sighing itself to death around Broadway.

Strangely, until the moment the curtain rose, there was much wonderment about the reverse course of the play. No one knew why a play should begin in 1934, and end in 1916.

When the play had ended on the engrossing college-graduation scene, in which young *Niles*, as valedictorian of his class, was aflame with ideals, and the passionate determination to be a shining knight, the wonderment still was there, but it was wonderment over the whole towering play.

The cast has ninety-four players, and is led to triumph by Kenneth MacKenna in a powerful, lustrous performance as the *Niles* who came to Broadway cloaked in idealism, and left it, eighteen years later, laden with the most raffish gold ever dished out to one man. Walter Abel, long one of the dependables of the theater, lifts himself into the ranks of the elect with a portrait of an amusing, if tragic, painter.

The women get the worst of it in "Merrily We Roll Along." The performances are brilliant, but the characters are morally drab. There is Miss Mary Philips, playing stunningly the character of a fine girl driven to dipsomania and looseness by the shabby treatment of *Niles;* there is Miss Jessie Royce Landis, as a Broadway star, cold as ice, sharp as a boy-scout knife, and shallow as a brook in drought-time Kansas.

And, at last, there is a short, but dazzling, opportunity for Miss Cecilia Loftus to impersonate an aged burlesque queen, mother of the star Miss Landis plays. Her appearance lasts but five minutes, but in that time she picks up the play at a point where it begins to lag, and restores it to speed.

A Special Performance?

It would be interesting, some odd-Sunday evening, for the authors to make a special performance of the play front-end foremost. That is, from 1916, through the successive scenes, to 1934, the play ending with the shattering situation which now is its opening scene.

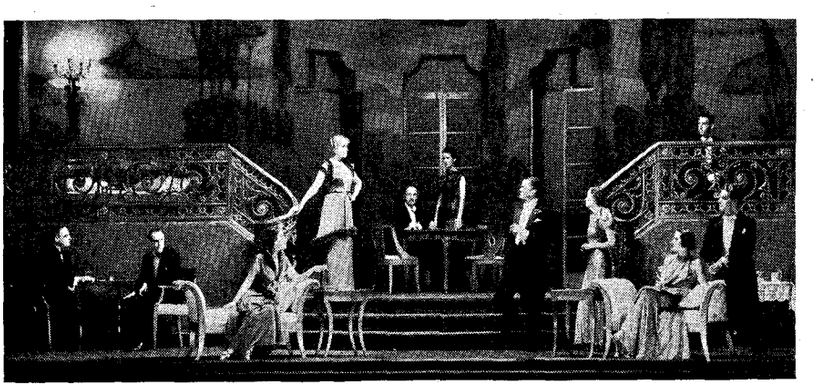
It is possible to think that, played forward, "Merrily We Roll Along," would not be as air-tight, that along with disclosure of structural faults there would be apparent holes in the logic. But it would gain the advantage of playing and putting away the weakest scenes first, for, in all reluctant honesty, the play, as it is now, does take a dip downward toward the end.

In its present startling form, the play is as much a feat of magic as of play-crafting. The authors, evidently sensing weak scenes in their narrative, engage in the reliable, ancient trick of the magic men: befuddling the audience with unexpected turns, unpredictable devices.

By the time the audiences brush away the legerdemain and get to facts, the facts are over and gone.

It's a good trick—and they do it!

("Letters and Art" continued on page 20)



Vandamm Studio

The beginning of the play, and the end of a career, in the Long Island house-party scene from "Merrily We Roll Along"

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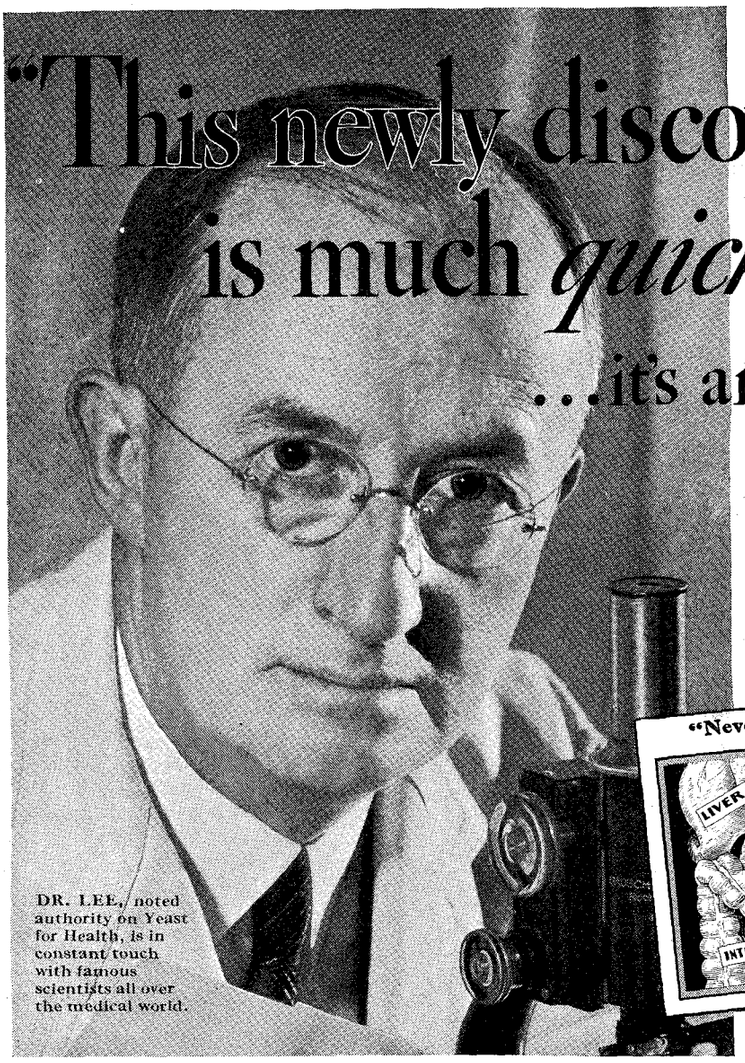
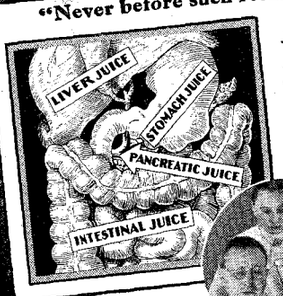


DR. LEE, noted authority on Yeast for Health, is in constant touch with famous scientists all over the medical world.

"Never before such results from Yeast!" report 25 Great Clinics . . .



IN 25 famous clinics, "XR" Yeast was tested on hundreds of patients. "Constipation, indigestion, skin troubles corrected *twice as fast*," doctors reported. "Astonishing."

Secret of new yeast's quicker action is its hormone-like* substances which make digestive juices flow fast and strengthen action of digestive tract.

● DR. ROBERT LATZEL, noted clinic head, reports: "'XR' Yeast twice as quick-acting, due to amazing effect on digestive juices."

A new, stronger "strain" of yeast, discovered in a U. S. medical college, speeds digestive juices, strengthens digestive muscles. (Newly-added Vitamin A combats colds!)

ALREADY the news has cheered millions . . . amazed doctors. Hundreds of questions have been asked. Dr. Lee answers some of them below:—

1. How is it different?

It's a totally new "strain" of fresh yeast. Far stronger. It acts *faster* inside you.

2. How was it Discovered?

By a famous bacteriologist in a great American medical college . . . after years of research on yeast's action.

3. How was it "Tried Out"?

By well-known doctors throughout America and Europe . . . on hundreds of their most stubborn cases of constipation, indigestion, skin troubles and run-down condition. The doctors were amazed. The results were the "talk" of the clinics!

"Some time ago," *writes* Barbara Evans, *Ridley Park, Pa.*, "Yeast helped me a lot. Lately I again lost my pep—tried the *new* yeast. It's *quicker* I felt better in *two days.*"

4. How do Doctors explain it?

The reason most people get constipated, have stomach troubles, etc., is—their digestive juices and muscles have *slowed up!*

*This new "XR" Yeast is exceedingly rich in hormone-like substances ("activators") which speed up these juices and muscles all through your digestive system *amazingly!*

5. Why does it correct Constipation and Indigestion faster?

Because it makes your digestive juices flow faster and muscles work harder *all the way from the stomach on down!* Food is more quickly softened, digested, passed through your body. You can eat things you couldn't eat before—without indigestion or constipation. "XR" Yeast "normalizes" you!

6. Does the Skin clear quicker?

Yes! Skin troubles (as a rule) come from poisons that aren't thrown off by the intestines. "XR" Yeast corrects this self-poisoning—makes your blood purer—skin *healthier*. Pimples, boils, etc., soon clear up.

7. Will "Run-down" feeling go?

Usually! Patients often feel better almost *at once!* You should get more "good" from your food—have fewer headaches—better appetite—more vigor.

After 40, especially, people need "XR" Yeast to correct the slowing of digestive secretions occurring rapidly after that age. It also helps often in rheumatism.

8. Will it reduce Colds?

Yes—by cleansing your system and supplying Vitamin A (newly added), the "infection-preventing" vitamin. Each cake of Fleischmann's "XR" Yeast is *also* rich in Vitamins B, D and G . . . *4* important vitamins!

EAT 3 CAKES EVERY DAY . . . plain, or dissolved in one-third glass of water—preferably half an hour before each meal. Keep on until you're *thoroughly* well. Get a 3-day supply *now!*

(It is as good as ever for baking, too!)

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ON SALE AT GROCERS, RESTAURANTS, SODA FOUNTAINS

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(Continued from page 18)

America's Music Still Is Alien

Leopold Stokowski, Preparing for the New Symphony Season, Awaits the Future of American Rhythms, Confident That Native Genius One Day Will Find a National Tempo

By Carleton Smith

OCTOBER inaugurates the official music season. In every major city frenzied conductors are putting orchestras through their paces. The scores of Johann Sebastian Bach, in particular, have been dusted off in preparation for the universal celebration this winter of the 250th anniversary of his birth. Only the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, under the general directorship of Arturo Toscanini, has chosen not to celebrate.

The other orchestras in the Big League —Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia—will feature Bach. Boston hears the St. John Passion during Holy Week. Chicago bills the B minor Mass and the St. Matthew Passion. The Philadelphia Symphony announces that, with the Westminster Choir of Princeton, New Jersey, it is recording the B minor Mass. Audiences, evidently, will not be bothered distinguishing between first-rate Bach and the second-rate or third-rate. Only his incomparable masterpieces will be performed.

In addition, the orchestras' customary symphonic repertoire will be enlarged by a few novelties, for the most part collected in Europe this summer by the reigning maestri.

True American Music

Leopold Stokowski, returning from a visit to England, Sweden, and Finland, where he studied Lapp music and the chants of the Greek Catholic Church at the monastery of Valamo, said: "This summer's experiences have convinced me of the tremendous future of American music. So powerful a land and people, as we are, must inevitably shake loose other musical idioms, and find a natural and most eloquent means of expressing our own national spirit and ideals.

Frederick Stock

"As an obvious example, the rhythm of American life is totally different from the rhythms of other lands. Their rhythms are not adequate to the expression of our spirit. We have partly expressed ourselves in jazz, which is really our folk-lore, and folk-music. It is the musical expression of something very necessary in American life, the blending of the cultures of the white man and the Negro. It is not African music, but something that has grown up in our land.

"Because our audiences demand the great and inspired compositions of Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner, we know they have a real need for music that speaks to the heart and spirit. In time, I am sure, we shall develop a deep and universal music

Leopold Stokowski

expressed in our own musical terms. When this happens, it is difficult to imagine how rich will be the variety of musical expressions in our country, because we have so many different types and conceptions of life . . . from the great forest-lands of the Northwest, and the deserts of New Mexico, with their Indian and Mexican coloring, to austere New England and restless Manhattan.

"Because art is life and truth, expressed through various mediums such as sound, color, or action, so our music of the future will be the true expression of these various aspects of our national life. Some day a genius will express them clearly and certainly."

Speaking of recent acoustical inventions, Doctor Stokowski said he believed Americans were living behind their capacities. He advocated doubling the size of concert halls, and cutting in two the prices of admission. He wanted more symphony orchestras, with the smaller cities developing organizations in which amateurs join with professionals so American conductors, composers, and players can obtain training and greatly needed experience.

Frederick Stock, for thirty years conductor of the Chicago Symphony, and long a friend of the American musician, cut short his vacation in Bad Gastein, Austria, to conclude the summer series at Chicago's World's Fair. In announcing the soloists and guest conductors for the coming season, Doctor Stock pointed out a moral for American music lovers.

"It has come to pass," he said, "that many managers have given preference to artists of the more demonstrative, or showy variety, those who build their success and popularity not only on legitimate artistry, but also depend upon strongly developed individual traits to captivate and fascinate their audiences.

"The same may be said of the conductors of symphony orchestras. Some adhere strictly to what might be called the 'musical' side of conducting . . . the artistic interpretation of the text on hand, within the composer's own intention, in more or less undemonstrative fashion. Others prefer showmanship, and expand their intentions beyond the reading of the score to conveying the idea to the public that their individuality is so strongly pronounced and developed that it may rise above the music itself, the merits of which are overshadowed, or minimized, through the display of personal grandeur and the dominating force of their personalities.

"The question resolves itself upon the point of musicianship versus showmanship. As you all know, we should be willing to let the music speak for itself, and avoid striving for effects which are extraneous, and devoid of real artistic significance. A first-class orchestra needs very few outward movements, and no antics from the conductor.

Supreme Art of Conducting

"To recreate and reproduce the composer's aims and visions in strictest conformity to his wishes, this is the supreme art of conducting, one which is only attained in fuller years. 'Youth' of course has much to commend itself, but 'youth,' especially, must learn to distinguish between conducting for the public and conducting for the orchestra. A leader should be heard more and seen less, which is just the opposite of what we expect from small children."

Sergei Koussevitzky

Sergei Koussevitzky, the dynamic Russian, who holds sway over Boston's Back Bay and Beacon Hill, was the last conductor to return from Europe, and announce his programs for the winter. Few of them contain novelties. Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," the third act of Mussorgski's "Chovanstchina," two Wagnerian acts in concert form, and Handel's oratorio, "Solomon." Doctor Koussevitzky has a long season ahead of him with only two weeks' vacation. In his place he will leave Igor Stravinsky and Adrian Boult, the conductor for the B. B. C. in London, who is to make his first visit to America.

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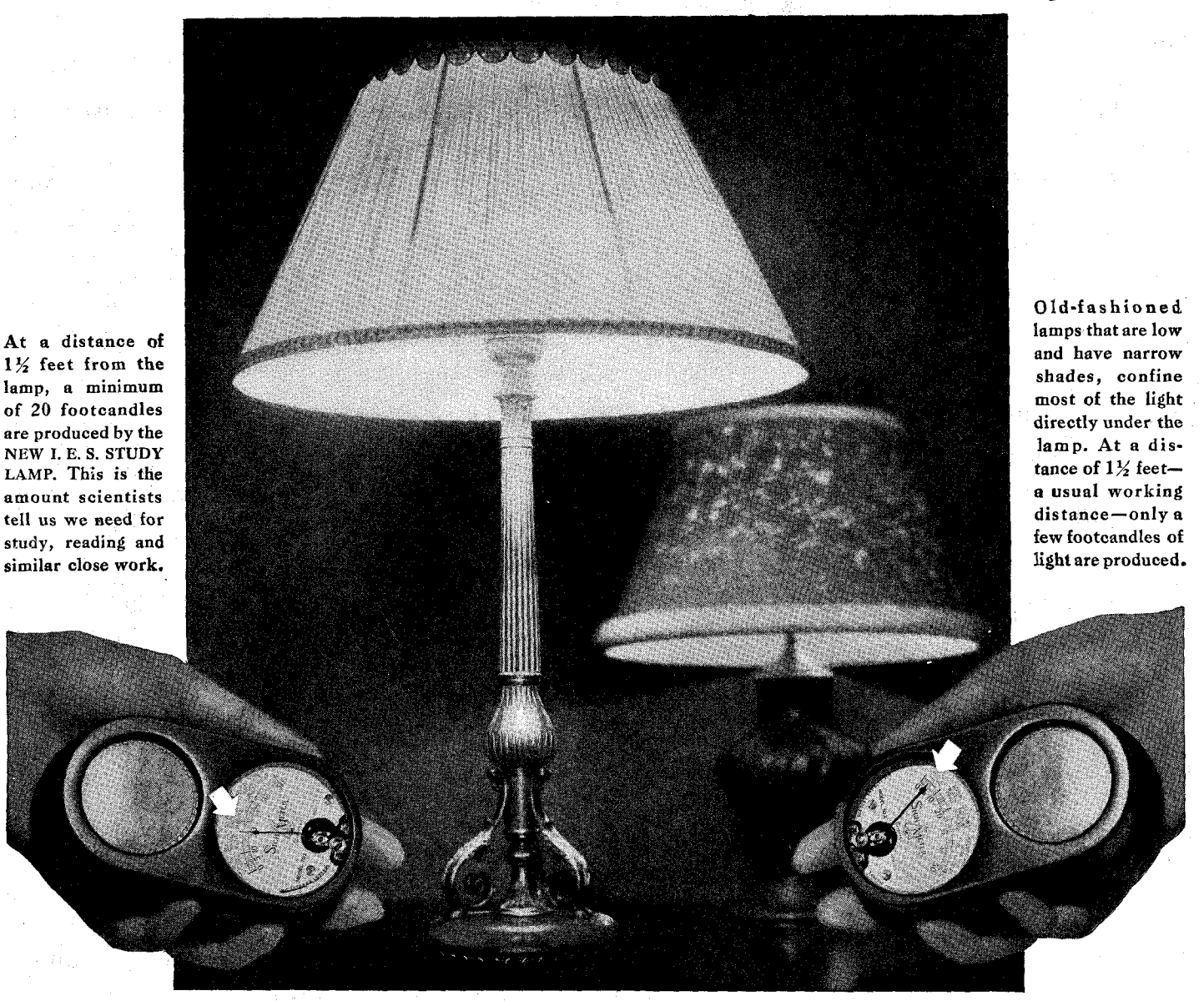

Old-fashioned lamps that are low and have narrow shades, confine most of the light directly under the lamp. At a distance of 1½ feet—a usual working distance—only a few footcandles of light are produced.

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This new Study and Reading Lamp is different from the ordinary lamp because it was created with one purpose in mind—to help save sight as well as to add new beauty to the home.

It was designed by the Illuminating Engineering Society because of the high percentage of defective vision found among grade school and college students—much of which can be attributed to improper and insufficient light.

It gives 6 to 10 times as much light as the ordinary lamp, because of its two-in-one outside shade reflector.

It gives soft, glareless light that is as pleasant as outside sunlight, because of its inside reflector diffuser.

It gives you light where you need it, because it is high enough to distribute its light over the entire working area.

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The General Electric Company does not make the New Study Lamp—but does recommend its use in every home for tasks that require close seeing, such as reading, studying and sewing.

This new lamp is made by many manufacturers. It comes in all styles and in a range of prices—but at every price the Study Lamp that bears the I. E. S. approval tag will give you of sight-saving light. See it now at your department store, furniture store, lighting fixture dealer or lighting company.

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The Copeland Experiment in Education

A Three-Year Project Which May Revolutionize Public School Training in America Is Getting Under Way at Washington, Where Character-Building for Youth Is Planned

By Grace Phelps

A THREE-YEAR experiment which may revolutionize public school education in this country has just been initiated at Washington, D. C.

Known as the Copeland experiment, in honor of its sponsor, Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, who obtained a Congressional appropriation of approximately $60,000 for the work, the project has the enthusiastic backing of nationally known educators who are helping to formulate the program. Among them are Dr. Charles R. Mann, former Director of the all-powerful American Council on Education; Dr. George F. Zook, former United States Commissioner of Education, and now director of the Council; Prof. W. W. Charters, of Ohio State University; Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, President of George Washington University; Dr. Arnold B. Hall, of Brookings Institution; Dr. Ben D. Wood, of Columbia University, and Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools at Washington.

Projected originally as an experiment in character education for the purpose of combating the alarming growth of criminal tendencies among the youth of the country, the plan has been broadened to include the development of the whole child, in the expectation that, given every kind of chance to achieve his own desires and ambitions, fine character will unfold spontaneously.

Professor Explains Plan

"We are getting away from the narrow, smug, sentimentalizing bunk about character education," Doctor Mann said vigorously. "Every normal human being has a desire for the recognition of his fellow men, a desire to be decent, and a desire to succeed. What we are planning to do is to keep these fundamental impulses alive, and to encourage their normal growth. We are not going to drive unwilling kids toward a scholastic, moralistic goal that we have set up for them. What we are going to do is to search out the hidden talents in each child, help him to develop an ever truer set of values, and give him a chance to succeed. Then, he will work his head off to get the tools to accomplish his desires. Given training of this sort, with the satisfaction that comes from individual success, the right kind of character will develop without any moralizing on our part!"

In the process of doing this, Doctor Mann pointed out, there is a reversal of the usual educational technique. In his desire to achieve his own ends—skilfully and subtly guided tho they may be—there is an inevitable transfer of responsibility from the teacher to the pupil. The result is that problems of discipline are lessened, or disappear entirely, and the ultimate cost of education will be lowered. In brief, where the children do the work, the results are better, and the cost is less.

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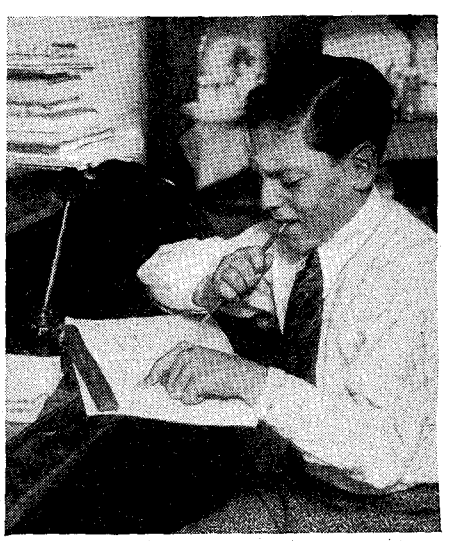
Dr. Charles R. Mann (left), and Senator Royal S. Copeland

It is this phase of the experiment which probably will interest taxpayers most: that is, taxpayers whose children attend private schools, or who are beyond the school age. That the expectation is not without foundation is seen in a comparable experiment with college students in Minnesota, where the cost per student in the new general college is half as much as in the parent university.

A limited experiment of a similar sort has been made in a high school in Niagara Falls, New York. A committee headed by Doctor Mann made a survey last spring in Fall River, Massachusetts, with the purpose of suggesting new educational methods which would cut costs, and, at the same time, serve the best immediate and enduring interests of the youth of the city. The plan outlined for Fall River, and two towns in New York, embodies many of the ideas which will be given a thorough testing in the Copeland experiment.

The key-note of the experiment is recognition of a fact every one knows: that the dominant desire of any individual determines his character. Or, to use a familiar Biblical expression: As he thinketh in his heart, so is he. As Doctor Charters summed up in a preliminary report on the project: intellect, intelligence, and understanding are merely guides that help one decide how to get what one really wants, whether saint or sinner. Since the intellect may be keener in the racketeer than in the good citizen, it does not reveal character. Moreover, training the intellect will help form fine character only if it serves noble desires.



Keystone

Education should discover the child's special interests and aptitudes

Recognizing this fact, the educators plan to build on the innate common desires of every normal human being, such as the desire to excel, the urge to create, and the longing for comradeship. By relating uninteresting subjects to the special interests of each child—and to the conditions and problems of every-day life—all the necessary tools of education will be acquired.

Algebra, for instance, will have a real meaning to the child who has previously "hated it" because he did not see what it possibly could have to do with him, or his interests. History and grammar will fall into place in his scheme of things, and all of his class-work will be utilized to help him succeed along the lines of his own special interests and talents.

Talents Will Be Fostered

More than 5,000 pupils will be part of the experiment the first year, with similar grades in both white and colored schools selected as proving-grounds. Two fourth grades, two seventh grades, two tenth grades, two vocational schools, and certain divisions in two night high schools have been chosen as the beginning of a spear-head plan. The pupils will continue through the entire three years for which the appropriation has been granted, so that when it is completed, all grades from the fourth through the last year at high school will have been covered.

The number of pupils in these classes will be the same as in corresponding grades in the rest of the city's schools. Altho there will be no lowering of the scholastic standards for these pupils, the rigid rules and regulations of the school system have been suspended.

Individual programs will be arranged so that each of the fortunate 5,000 will have the thrill of success from the start. In addition to having the opportunity of doing what he wants most to do, each child will be made to feel a part of the group, and to feel that what he does makes a difference to the group with which he is associated, as well as to himself.

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Every effort will be made to discover the special interests and aptitudes of the children, and those who are especially gifted will find their talents fostered, and every outlet provided for their growth.

The practical working out of the Copeland experiment is in the hands of Miss Bertie Backus, assistant superintendent in charge of the project. Eighteen carefully-trained counsellors are assisting Miss Backus. Their job is to know the children, and their parents, personally, and to act as contact-officers between the home and the school. Clubs and churches, clinics and playgrounds—in fact all the resources of the community will be tapped to provide normal social and recreational opportunities, and to remedy physical or other defects.

Objectives of Experiment

Plans are under way to develop a record system analogous to the medical process so that the mental, emotional, and spiritual traits of the pupils will be revealed. Cumulative record-cards will be used, and such facts as the language spoken in the home, the number of older brothers and sisters, general home conditions, social adjustments, unusual experiences of the child, his notable or unusual accomplishments, the state of his mental and physical health, as well as the usual records in the three R's will be set down by the teachers and counsellors for their own guidance.

In the opinion of the educators behind the experiment, the most wholesome growth results when the school sees to it that the child's life is protected adequately, and that all kindred school and community organizations and institutions are stimulated to provide appropriate conditions for the all-round development of the child.

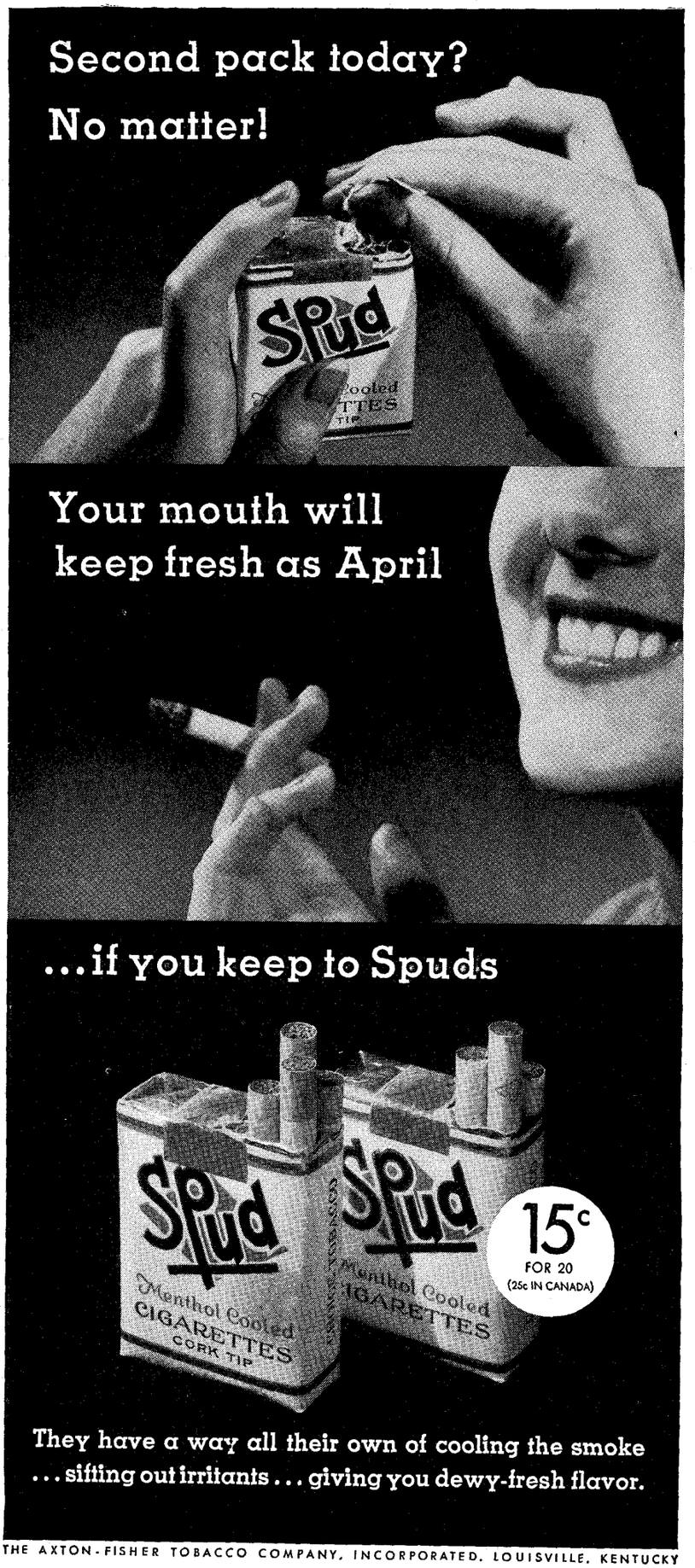
Among the objectives which the Copeland experiment will strive for are the development of good taste, tact, dignity, poise, justice, tolerance, understanding, courtesy, friendliness, unselfishness, efficiency, skill, good judgment, and the ability to initiate, plan, and think through any given plan.

Emphasis in the new education is being placed on the emotional, esthetic, social, and physical development of the child, rather than on the mere acquisition of information.

Extension of Plan Forecast

The Copeland experiment is expected to develop a practical technique which will work in the public school systems all over the country. If it succeeds in its aims, it will go far toward solving the deplorable conditions of public school education in the United States, crippled as it has been by the years of depression. With the transformation of the elementary and secondary school systems which will follow if the Copeland experiment succeeds, and is adopted nationally, as Senator Copeland confidently expects, universities will be obliged to liberalize their academic requirements.

When—and if—that happens, colleges will do what all forward-looking educators hope they will do: send their graduates out into the world not only with a cultural background, but, actually, fitted for living in this modern scheme.



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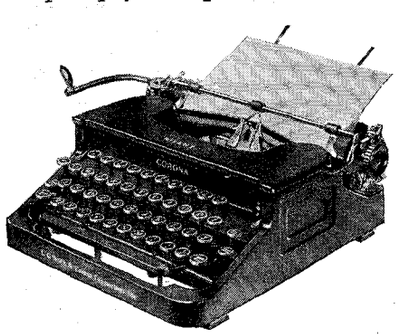

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

City Editor. By Stanley Walker. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $3.)

Alexander Woollcott calls Stanley Walker, City Editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the most resourceful and stimulating city editor since the late

Drawing by Bertrand Zadig. Courtesy of the New York *Herald Tribune* "Books"

Stanley Walker

Charles Chapin was shipped off to Sing Sing for the murder of his elderly wife."

Stanley Walker is somewhere in his middle thirties—a flat-chested, yellow-eyed little man from Lampasas, Texas, with a profound contempt and an unerring eye for stuffed shirts, a distrust for what he calls "yammering, bogus evangelists" which occasionally misleads him into cheap sneers, a romantic passion for printer's ink which keeps him hanging about his office for hours after he is supposed to be safe on the train for Great Neck, Long Island, and a long, active nose for news. The old-fashioned city editor of tradition and the stage used to yell at his reporters and order them about; Mr. Walker is a mild-mannered fellow who approaches his reporters diffidently and asks if they would be interested in looking into the matters on his mind.

"City Editor" is Stanley Walker's credo, his prayer to the newspaper profession, his report on its temperature, his advice to young journalists, his hymn of hate of press-agents and crusaders, his song of praise of the Good Reporter, who, he thinks, is much like Don Skene's gentleman, "a stand-up guy who will fight." He is a bit repetitious, but always readable; his comment on news standards, on copy-readers, camera-men, the laws and realities of libel, newspaper style, codes of ethics, is shrewd, realistic; and lively, always warmed by his own almost idolatrous love for his own job, and full of meaty fact-material.

"It is debatable," he says, "whether the schools of journalism are justified in keeping up their plants and their faculties for the production of White Hopes (of journalism) when so few jobs are open." Whereupon he proceeds to debate the point, arguing exclusively in the negative. There aren't enough jobs for the graduates, he says; and the graduates aren't good enough for what jobs there are. Yet every day the would-be newspaper men pour into New York. "Twenty or thirty years ago only three or four men a day would apply at a newspaper office in New York for jobs. Now it is a dull day when a dozen don't apply, and sometimes there are as many as fifty."

This despite the fact that newspaper salaries have dropped from a 1929 average of close to $65 a week to a 1934 reality averaging in the forties.

"Facts sell papers," he sums up; "the reader suspects the crusader whose motives he does not quite understand; clean typography and attractive make-up are always valuable; the public can't always spot a confidence man, but often it can; it is better to tell the truth, fairly and as completely as possible. All the surveys in Christendom can not answer the questions of why a newspaper blooms, or why it sickens and fades. Some young whippersnapper with an underdone dream, or some goofy stranger who made a pile of money in the bear market, may bob up to-morrow, buy a few papers and change the whole face of journalism."

Along the highway of his comment Mr. Walker strews the glamorous stories of newspaperdom, and drops a few neat epithets of his own. He calls Sigmund Freud "the Daniel Boone of the cane-brakes of the libido;" Mark Sullivan "the Bat Nelson of political writers;" LaGuardia a "political Toscanini," and Gene Fowler a "bawdy Herodotus." He gives brief life-stories of twelve great reporters (Beverly Smith, Walter Davenport, St. Clair McKelway, Joe O'Neill, Ishbel Ross, Frank Ward O'Malley, Bob Peck, W. O. McGeehan, Alva Johnston, Thoreau Cronyn, Martin Green, and Meyer Berger) and quotes typical news-stories from each of them.

"City Editor" is not a profound book, but it is authentic; it reeks of news-print.

Worth Reading

The Age of Confidence. By Henry Seidel Canby. (New York: Farrar and Rinehart; $2.50.). Wilmington, Delaware, and the happy families of the 1890's.

To My Sons. By Harold Bell Wright. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.). How the Ozark preacher became a best-selling novelist.

Then a Soldier. By Thomas Dent. (New York: The John Day Company; $2.75.). The autobiography of an anonymous English rebel of the war generation.

The Power of Non-Violence. By Richard B. Gregg. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company; $2.50.). An astonishingly convincing argument that Gandhi knows more practical politics than Hitler.

Whalers of the Midnight Sun. By Alan Villiers. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; $2.). A book for boys of all ages, by the Australian who writes so engagingly of his own cruises round Cape Horn.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Another view of the frail sickle of the sky. From the New York *Times:*

THE NEW MOON

BY HESPER LE GALLIENNE

Shrouded by graying clouds the Young Moon hides
Her face upon the bosom of the Night—
Night, who is mother to the starry sky—
And so bedims awhile Her elfin light.

Like a frail sickle does She hang at eve
Between that world of nebulae and this,
As fragile as a song upon the wind,
As timid as a lover's virgin kiss.

So tiny is She, yet the ocean tides,
The rivers and the seasons homage pay
And nothing do without Her sovereign will—
Until She sleeps there is not even Day.

Shrouded by graying clouds the Young Moon hides
Her face upon the bosom of the Night—
Too shy, as yet, to loose Her cloudy veil
And show Her beauty to man's earthly sight!

Beauty briefly glimpsed opens long trails to the poet's eye. As in this from *The American Poetry Journal:*

LOST FOX

BY FRANCES FROST

Fox in the pasture, bronze and beautiful,
whom once I came on under a blazing noon,
where are you now? Were your careless long years full
of the taste of joy, and did the sun and moon
follow with light the secret ways of your running?
Did you scent the danger of the hunting month,
outflee the arched, lean hound, outwit the cunning
traps of men, fight winter with the warmth of fur and sleep?

Where are you now, O wild,
whom once I startled, whose frightened golden eyes
beheld in me a breathless, stricken child
halted among the junipers? The skies
stopped over us an instant before you fled.

I shall remember forever your pointed, thin
muzzle lifted, your great rush streaming back
in your leap toward the shadowy wood!
O are you dead,
or do you lie quietly now in the shifting wind
at the door of earth, the blood in your heart gone slack,
knowing that there is no return to the scent
of vanished summers, or to desperate flight,
or to the tangle of shade from thickets bent
over forgotten terror and quick delight?

Man's deepest longing is oriented to the unawakened other-self. From *Poetry* (Chicago):

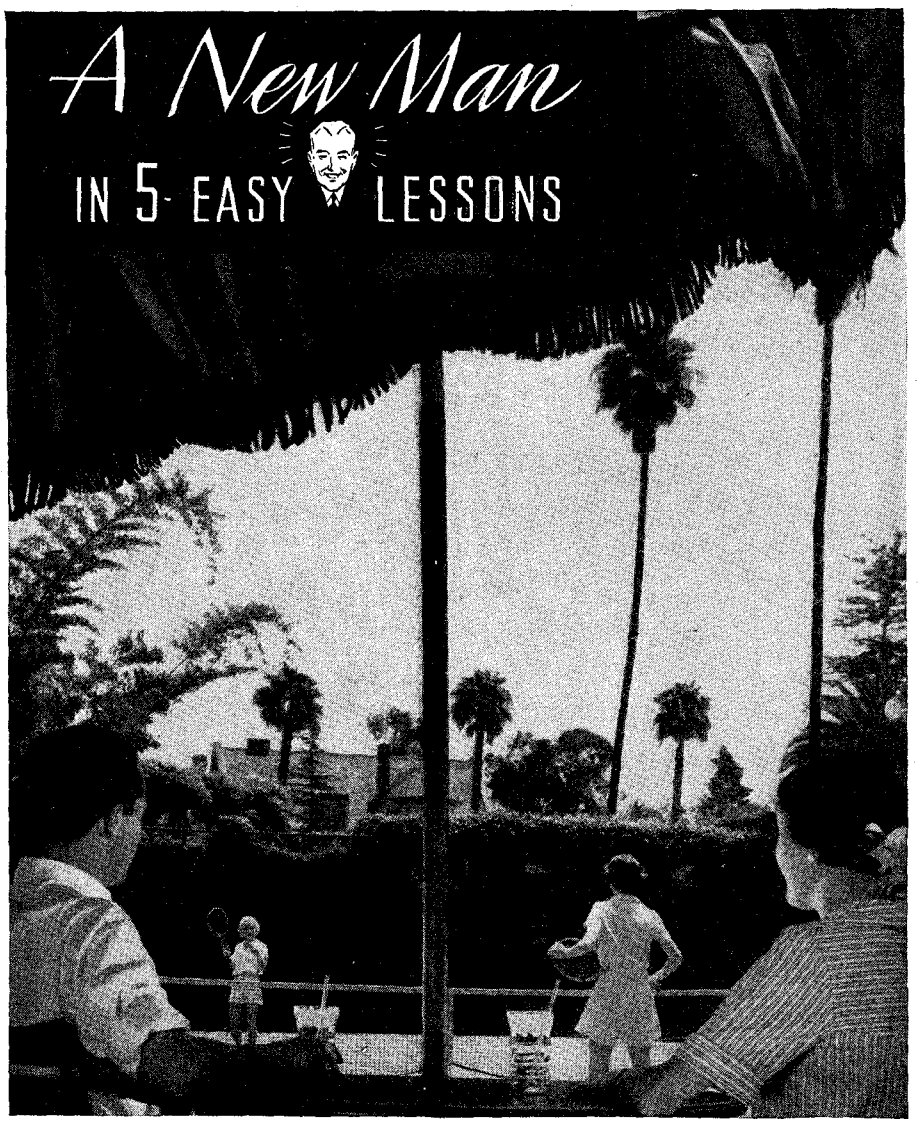
HOMELESS

BY JESSICA NELSON NORTH

What cries at midnight when the rainy squalls
Come sluicing down the darkened window-glass,
And twigs beneath a million waterfalls
Cumber the drowning grass?

Something to shelter? Something to keep from harm?
The stabled horses whinny and stamp together,
The sheep are in their paddocks safe and warm,
The brooded chicks are safe. O autumn weather,

All we can hide from you we long have hidden.
It is our homeless hearts that cry in vain,
That cower on the highway, tempest-ridden,
And wail in the night rain.



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3 SPORTS—People are playing all around you, so you play too. Golf, tennis, racing, polo, all the rest take on new meanings. You drop in on Pasadena, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Glendale, Pomona, each with its own individual charm. You're always outdoors. Your tan gets deeper, muscles harder, brain keener.

4 PEOPLE—Stimulating people, who know their way about the world, make this their winter rendezvous. At the next table in a smart cafe, or near you at a Hollywood premiere, may be a celebrated movie star, a world traveler, royalty from a far land, or a famous sportsman.

5 PRESTO—A new person! Peace has entered your soul, from the cloistered quiet of an ancient Mission courtyard; from the sun-drenched sands of the ageless desert. Snow, cold, work, worry, are merely words. You're *fit*. You've uncovered a new, easy-to-live-with, fresh-as-a-daisy *you*.

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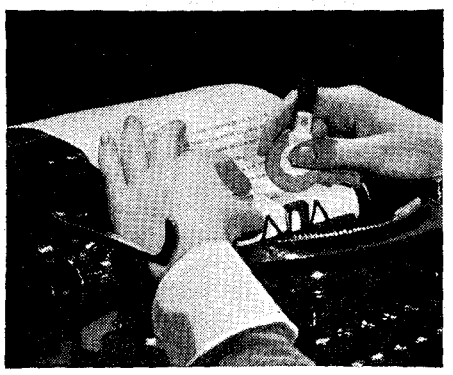

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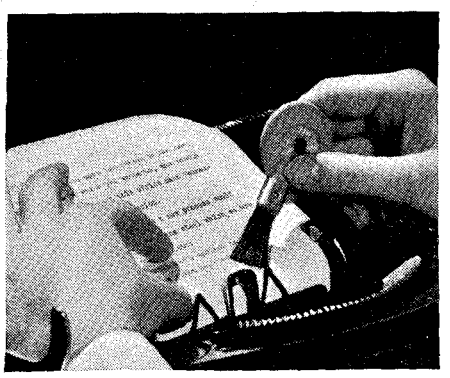

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On the Current Screen

The brilliant screen version of **The Barretts of Wimpole Street (AAAA)** handles the love-story of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning with a faithful regard for the excellent play about romance among the artists, but it offers at least one change in accent from that of the original stage version. In the theater, the work was dominated by Katharine Cornell, in the rôle of the invalid poetess. Now, upon the screen, it is ruled with equal completeness by Charles Laughton, who has the sinister part of the ogreish father of the unhappy Barrett children. Miss Norma Shearer, who has the Cornell part on the screen, is remarkably fine as *Elizabeth Barrett*, playing with a sensitive skill that makes her performance the best of an interesting cinema career, but, somehow, it is Mr. Laughton whose portrayal is transcendent. For one thing, it is Mr. Laughton's job to write into the picture all the suggestions of pathological matters that film censorship had taken out of it. He manages this editorial task brilliantly, making the tyrannical father, who rules his family savagely, and loves his daughter with a forbidden devotion, a heart-breaking—as well as a hatefully sinister—figure.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Fredric March and Norma Shearer in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street"

There are at least two other superior portrayals in the photoplay. Fredric March, as *Robert Browning*, perhaps is less happy than Brian Aherne, of the stage cast, in the part. His work, for one thing, seems more hard-working than casually brilliant. But it is a splendid performance, and so is Miss Maureen O'Sullivan's lovely and touching characterization of the rebellious younger sister of the downtrodden family.

All of the rôles are well managed, and the entire picture captures the mood and the quality of the excellent stage-play with high effectiveness. For one thing, the plot is followed faithfully.

It is true that "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" is a bit too given to dialog and there is an absence of physical movement to be entirely perfect as cinema material. Nevertheless, the story is handled with such atmospheric excellence and it is played, particularly by Mr. Laughton, with such high effectiveness, that one soon forgets its static qualities, and remembers it as an outstanding motion-picture.

* * * *

The Count of Monte Cristo (AAA*) — The Dumas story, done at great length, and with an entire absence of brilliance, but with a conscientious fidelity which is satisfying. Robert Donat, an English actor who appeared as young *Culpeper* in London's "The Private Life of Henry VIII," is an adequate *Monte Cristo*, even tho he should have been decidedly more mysterious and sinister in his vengeful adventures. Elissa Landi is a colorless *Mercedes*, but the three villains, *Mondego*, *Danglars*, and *Villefort*, are played properly.

* * * *

Caravan (AA)—A musical picture, filled with spectacular scenes of gipsies at play. Its story is commonplace, and its mood is a trifle too lethargically managed for comfort, but it is good looking, tuneful, and it creates a pleasant romantic manner. The direction is by Erik Charell. Loretta Young, Phillips Holmes, Jean Parker, and Charles Boyer head the cast.

* * * *

Servant's Entrance (AA*)—Janet Gaynor performing pleasantly as a rich girl who wins the poor man who loves her. It isn't very funny, but it will suffice for film-goers who like Miss Gaynor, and do not demand too much else.

* * * *

Gift of Gab—A lot of radio stars appearing for brief and unhappy moments in a satire about a fresh radio announcer who isn't very funny either. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, The Barretts of Wimpole Street.	*Treasure Island, The Catspaw, The Richest Girl in the World, Chu Chin Chow, Crime Without Passion, One More River, *The Count of Monte Cristo.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Topics in Brief

CHICAGO is tearing down buildings to save taxes. It might be a better idea to tear down taxes to save buildings.—*American Lumberman.*

IN this country you are still privileged to free speech. But that's as far as the Constitution goes. It doesn't guarantee listeners.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE average age of horses in this country, we read, is twelve years. But horses don't have to compete against new equine models. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

EVERY American citizen has been drafted as a soldier in the war against depression, and every soldier is demanding his bonus now.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phoenix).*

WHAT makes us wonder about history in general is listening in traffic-court to the testimony of two eye-witnesses to the same collision.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

STATISTICS show that there are more indoor hazards than outdoor. On the other hand, we'd rather take a chance with bathtub soap than with a two-ton truck.—*Miami News.*

A DANGEROUS radical on the Pacific Coast is somebody who demands a 10 per cent increase in pay to meet a 12 per cent increase in the cost of living.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

JUDGING by the care with which our armament captains preserve letters marked "strictly confidential," they would be easy marks in a breach of promise suit.—*Kansas City Star.*

IT is said that native girls in Central Africa are eager to wear fashionable European clothes. It must be hotter in Central Africa than is generally supposed.—*Punch (London).*

"EVEN under Federal control of the stock market investors must use judgment," says *The Christian Science Monitor.* Yes, and that is all most of us have had since 1929.—*Louisville Times.*

K. INABATA says Japan desires the friendship of the world much more than she wants territory. We didn't realize how passionately Japan desired the world's friendship. —*Springfield Union.*

"THE Pacific Ocean, the biggest, most thoroughly American thing we have," says Arthur Brisbane, who must have annexed it while Japan was thinking of something else.—*The New Yorker.*

WE don't know much about such matters, and really can't say whether smart footballers are becoming professional because there are so few good, paying jobs on strictly amateur teams.—*Boston Herald.*

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SARANAC LAKE

Two Sides to the Picture of "Recovery" in England

(Continued from page 7)

ize the nation as a whole accounted partially for the fact that the American boom of 1928 and 1929 had no counterpart here.

There were, of course, other reasons for this. The enormously strong and centralized British banking system refused to finance undue expansion. The average Englishman preferred to bet on horse-races, rather than on the Stock Exchange. The man with a little capital, traditionally cautious, didn't want to risk it; and the man without capital didn't believe that it was possible to get something for nothing.

The Englishman accepted the world economic crisis as just another instalment in the game of "one damned thing after another." He hadn't blown his balloon up so far as the American had done, and it didn't burst; it merely shrank.

By the autumn of 1931, however, it was a shabby affair. Even from their storm-cellar, the British could see that; and when they decided to do something about it, they acted with that inspired inconsistency which sometimes characterizes them.

The outward signs of trouble were an unbalanced budget, and a run on the Bank of England's gold reserve. So the British threw out the Labor Government, and installed the so-called "National" one; they passed an emergency budget, cutting official salaries and the "dole" and imposing stiff new taxes; and the national slogan became "Save the pound sterling!"

But it wasn't enough. On the night of September 20 the pound, ungratefully disregarding the heroic efforts to keep it perched on its golden pedestal, suddenly and dramatically slipped off. On the next day every politician and every newspaper, who had for weeks been predicting the dire calamities which would follow such an event, burst into loud self-congratulation because the pound had at last been freed from its golden fetters!

The rest of the story is the history of the day before yesterday. Proclaiming their unalterable devotion to the academic ideal of free trade, the British proceeded to inaugurate a system of tariffs which largely reserved the market for home producers.

Then the countries such as Argentina and Denmark, which regarded Britain as their traditional market, devalued their own currencies, so that the price of food did not go up in Britain. Despite quotas and restrictions, British exports increased because the British could quote lower prices in foreign currencies.

Finally, a combination of these factors, plus a balanced budget, and apprehension concerning their own countries, led many foreigners to transfer their funds to London.

Finally, if it is suggested that the British have not poured out money in billions during the last two years, it should not be overlooked that since 1920 they have expended not less than $500,000,000 a year in unemployment relief, alone; while, during the present year, $750,000,000 is being spent on the "social services."

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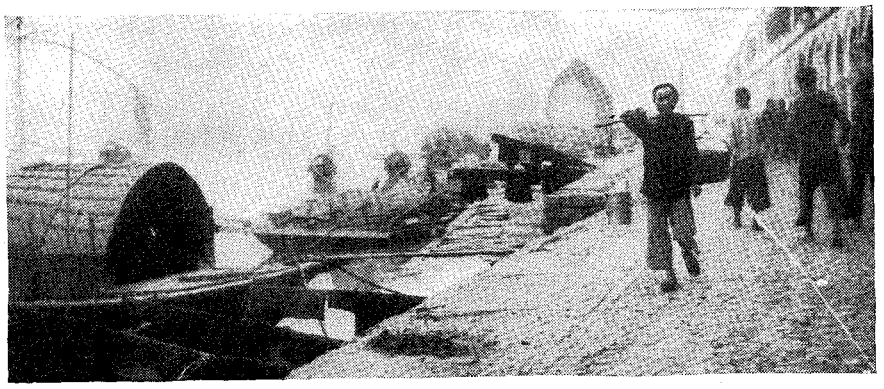
The New China's Soldier-Statesman



Keystone

When the house-boats tie up on the Yangtze River

(Continued from page 13)

chair, and began to chat rapidly in limpid idiomatic English. (She is one of the six children, three sisters and three brothers, of the élite and gifted Soong family, and is an alumna of Wellesley College.)

Dr. Kung joined in the conversation, but we had talked only a little while when there was a slight sound at the inner end of the room, and I saw a slender, delicate, sinewy, sharp-visaged, amiable-looking man coming briskly toward me, clad in a long, blue gown buttoned to the throat. We all instantly rose, Doctor Kung said, "Mr. Bell, His Excellency the Marshal," and I had a firm, friendly handshake with the man whom future historians *may* call the George Washington of the New China, the China of the *permanent* Renaissance.

Brightness in His Face

While we got into our fifteen minutes' talk without the loss of a moment, let the record of it wait while we regard the Marshal somewhat more narrowly. His long-fingered hands are like his body, thin, hard, and well-articulated. His elongated, acute face, with the high brow, marked cheek-bones, large nose, finely-cut mouth, dark mustache and eyebrows, strong chin, and piercing black eyes, must be one of the most vivid ever set in a human head. I, at any rate, never have seen another man's face with such intensity of brightness in it.

So keenly does the Marshal look at you when you speak to him, and so comprehending is his expression, that you can not believe he does not understand your English. And, perhaps, in a kind of spiritual way, he does. But he listens to the translation in Chinese before replying. And, then, his words—just words enough to answer your question—come quickly and softly, with frequent smiles, and, now and then, what seems to be the faintest touch of a wistful sadness on his features.

Modern Chinese girl

"Your Excellency," I began, "may I ask if the Chinese people, spiritually, morally, and physically, are potentially first-rate soldiers?"

"They unquestionably are. They are loyal and courageous, and willingly lay down their lives for a worthy cause. Physically, they can endure indefinite hardship. Some, to be sure, are better fitted to fight than others. Particularly, the natives of Shantung, Honan, and Hunan, and of parts of Chekiang, Kwang Tung, and Kwangsi, embody fine military material, needing only scientific training."

"Is the rise of a great National Army in China a necessity of Chinese political consolidation, and economic reconstruction?"

"No. China's deepest passion is for peace. Militarist megalomania never has charmed us. We entertain no designs of aggression against our neighbors. Neither do we desire to maintain a big army for domestic purposes. Steps already are being taken to reorganize and reduce the large existing forces mobilized for bandit-suppression. We shall have an army only large enough to insure law and order at home and to defend our sovereign rights in case of necessity. For political consolidation, and economic reconstruction, we shall depend upon popular education, and upon zealous cooperation among the leaders, not upon armed force."

"Some writers to-day," I observed, "speculate about a conqueror, perhaps a conqueror rising in East Asia, who will bring the world to his feet."

Madame Chiang translated the words to her husband, and his eyes twinkled.

"Do you believe that?" I asked. "Or do you think racial and national identities will preserve themselves against conquest from any source?"

"I am wholly unable," said the Marshal, "to foresee the rise of a conqueror, sectional or worldly, even if there be men or nations with such ambitions. Judging by experience, racial and national identities are not readily reducible; they yield much less easily to the assaults of would-be conquerors than to the march of literary imagination. Wholesale conquest is impossible. Any commander embarking upon such a course would be eliminated long before he could realize his grandiose dream. An individual, a nation, even a class of people, may cherish thoughts of world domination. It were better if they studied facts and history, considered the complexity of temperaments and tempers of the different races existent in different climes. If they did that, they

(Continued on page 30)

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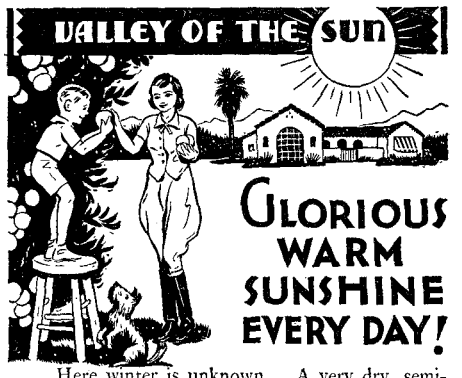

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The New China's Soldier-Statesman

(Continued from page 29)

would appreciate the unthinkableness of this enlightened world, or even a large section of it, tolerating a monarchical dictatorship of any kind."

"Who was the greatest soldier of history, and what was his most valuable contribution to mankind?"

Doctor Kung translated this question, looking earnestly at the Marshal as he did so. Are you expecting to hear the name of Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Hannibal, Napoleon, Wellington, Lee, Grant? This is what the Marshal said:

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to my mind, was the greatest soldier of history. A great soldier wins his battles to bring glory to his country, and to protect his people or defend his country, with the least possible amount of suffering, destruction, and bloodshed. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had the extraordinary quality of turning his foes into friends on the battle-field, thereby doing away with many of the atrocities of modern warfare. His most valuable contribution to humanity was the emancipation of a quarter of the human race through very little bloodshed. His was an army of peace. He won his way through by ideals and principles, rather than by weapons of war. These were complementary only to his nationalist movement, his political and moral purposes. He liberated a vast and oppressed people, restored to them their livelihood and birthrights, gave them equality and justice."

Confidence in Peace Movement

"Have you any real confidence," I inquired, "in the international peace movement?"

"I am perfectly confident the international peace movement ultimately will succeed. Civilization otherwise can not be perpetuated; it is incompatible with continual resorts to war over grievances either real or imaginary. Are we not all, by now, convinced of the futility of war, of its fatuity and disaster, of its moral and material ruination? The peacemakers are working as they never worked before. Their hearts are in their cause. Right is in it. Salvation is in it. I foresee the final crowning of their efforts with a glorious success."

"How should you yourself set about insuring world peace?"

"By inculcating the lesson of inexorable fidelity to international agreements forbidding aggression. There should be no violation of these agreements on any pretext, no violation in either letter or spirit. The righting of all wrongs should be sought by peaceful means. International dealings should be based, once and for all, on cooperation and conciliation."

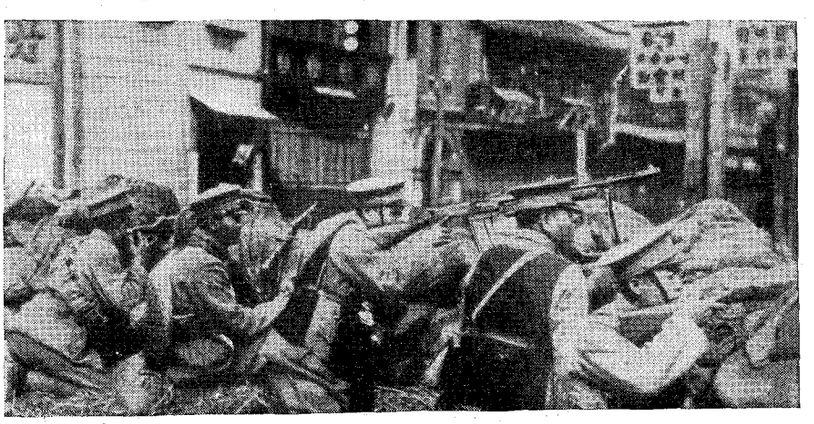
"Your Excellency"—this was my last question—"what is the core of your New Life Movement?"

As the Marshal answered this question, one seemed to see in him, in his grave manner, in his brilliant face, the glow of the fire of the prophet.

"Citizenship as a beautiful moral ideal, and, as a sheer social indispensability, is the core of the New Life Movement. Our history is more than 4,000, it is 5,000, years old. For a very long time we had great qualities, but we lost them; the people were denied all participation in, and all knowledge of, public affairs; the family and the clan bounded their social ideas and experience; theirs only to carry the burdens of the State. When the great change came, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen's heart and mind fructified in China, our people were unprepared for their new freedom. They were bewildered. They are bewildered yet. A vast work of individual and collective education lies ahead of us, and we are entering upon it with what we think is a sure grasp of the essential fundamentals. We expect to eradicate from Chinese life luxury, superstition, political and social wrong. For these we expect to substitute clean and simple living, a high popular moral sense, good manners among the people, and ability, economy, and justice in the Government. In a word, we are returning to the old Chinese virtues."

My new friends (Madame Chiang, by the way, is a sister of the wife of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and of the wife of Doctor Kung) gave me a most kindly farewell, and I walked past the sentries, and down the sun-spangled gorge, under the spell of the Marshal's great dream.

That night, to the wandering writer in the little shell of a wooden hut in Lulung Gorge, the bowl of rice and whisky and soda from the little hotel at the top of the steep stony path not far away, tasted better. There was real music in the cry of the crickets, a real joy in the whisper of the leaves in the mountain breeze.



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Chinese troops in action against the Japanese at Shanghai

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Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell writing from Kuling, China, contributes another of his exclusive interviews with distinguished foreigners.

Grace Phelps is a journalist who, besides her newspaper and writing experience, has served several years with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

THE LITERARY DIGEST asked **Upton Sinclair,** Democratic candidate for Governor of California, to contribute the current article on the "outstanding issues of the forthcoming campaign and the fundamental problems confronting the country to-day."

Senator George W. Norris, Progressive Republican from Nebraska, explains the advantages of the unicameral legislature in a special article written at the request of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Herbert Reed contributes another football article. He was formerly on the New York *Evening Post* sports staff.

Harold E. Scarborough is the European editorial manager of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He is the author of the book "England Muddles Through" (1932).

Carleton Smith is one of the best known younger music commentators, and a frequent contributor to leading periodicals. He is an annual observer at the Baireuth Festivals.

Arthur R. W. Mackreth and **Robert Winsmore** are staff writers for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.
Required by the Act of March 3, 1933, of "THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.
State of New York }
County of New York }

For October 1, 1934

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared William Neisel, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.
Editor, Arthur S. Draper, 354 4th Ave., New York City.
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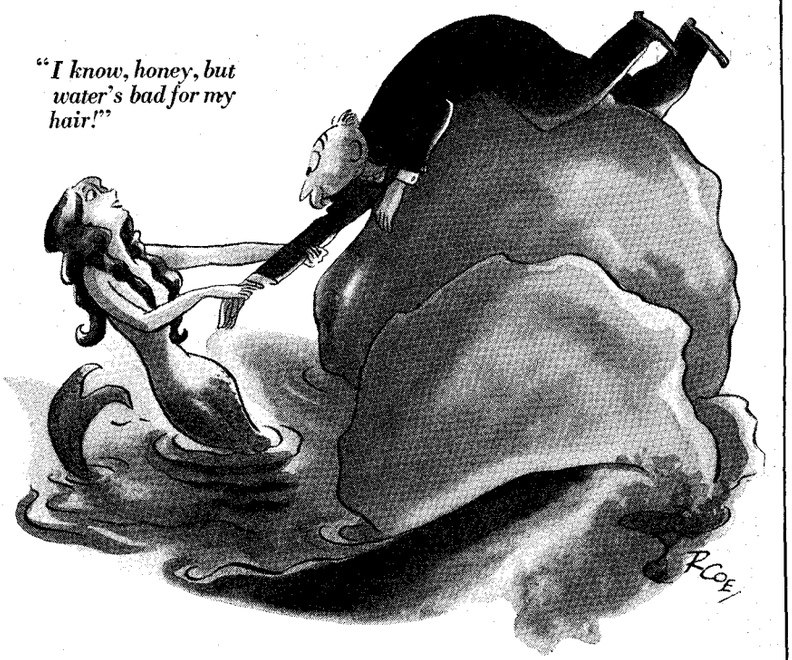

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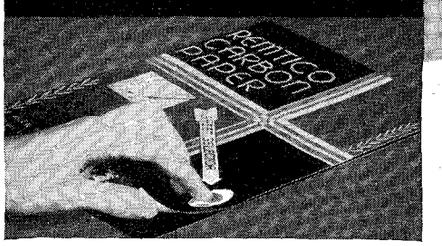

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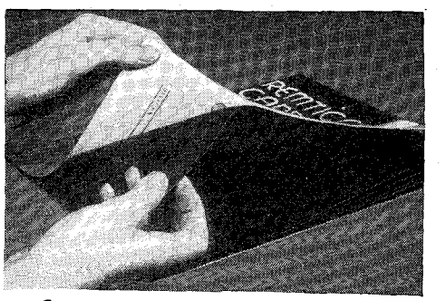

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"No Gentleman Would Shoot a Fox"

That Is a Saying Which Survives in the Old South and Spreads Throughout the Country, for Fox-Hunting Thrives Among Men Who Hunt With Hounds and Horses

By Arthur R. W. Mackreth

ANY man who has followed a pack of foxhounds in full cry has an experience to cherish—an experience that glows in memory and survives a forty waist and a touch of gout, when a man can ride to hounds no more. There will be much to recall from the days of riding "hell for leather," over a six-barred gate with plenty to spare, clearing a ditch onto spongy turf. recovery, a dash up a hill, skirting the woods on the farther side, and in at "the kill!" There was that day, perhaps, when his mount stumbled over a "hen-coop" jump, and he came a cropper, only to scramble to his feet, regain the saddle, start off again and lead the field. His coat—perhaps it was pink, once, after the English fashion—was muddied. What of it? A hunting-coat should show some signs of wear and tear; a man's friends must know that he can ride, take a tumble, and ride again.

An old M.F.H. would say that the youngsters of to-day have no zest for such hardy sport. Macadam roads have killed the urge. The boy—or girl—who skims along the concrete in a roadster does not know the feel and smell of a straining horse, the exhilaration of a mad dash across frosty fields, after baying hounds hard on the line of a tawny streak running to earth.

Youngsters Miss Those Days

As he ponders these changes, the while nursing a gouty toe, the veteran will recall the smartest fox of his hunting career, the fox they were glad never to catch because he gave them such sport. There was that time a blinking farm-hand saw the wily fox jump to the back of a sheep to break the line, and send the hounds straying. Youngsters can have no such memories!

There's a halloo from the gravel drive, a winding horn, a spark from an iron hoof! The reverie is broken. The old hunter looks out of the bay window, and the sight stirs his blood. The great sport is not dead, or even dying, and the old man sighs for the days that, for him, at least, are gone.

Fox-hunting, like yachting, is a classic among sports. Only a few who have the time and the means can ride to hounds. But all lovers of horse-flesh and dogs can follow the sport, and there are many to see the start, and be in at "the kill," who do not ride.

Fox-hunting came to this country from England. It started there about 1750, the first regular pack of hounds being the Pytchley. The early settlers brought hounds, horses, and even foxes to the colonies. Lord Fairfax, who settled in the Northern Neck in Virginia in 1739, and gave his name to one of the counties, imported hounds three years later, and kept up an establishment. Pennsylvania has the distinction of having the first regular pack of foxhounds, kept by the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, organized in 1776 by a number of Philadelphia gentlemen. This pack is the ancestor of the packs which hunt in the country about Philadelphia to-day.

The sport became common in the Southern States up to the time of the War Between the States. It has grown tremendously in the last thirty years, and there are now more than 100 packs of hounds in America officially "recognized" by the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association and by the Masters of Foxhounds Association of America. The sport which Washington loved is to-day more wide-spread than in the heyday of the colonies and the leisurely South.

Cub-hunting has been on throughout the country for several weeks, and formal hunting is ready to start. On frosty mornings many a peaceful countryside will awaken to the baying of hounds and with eager eye watch huntsmen streaming over field and fence. It will be a motley crowd of men and women, for women ride to hounds to-day with as much skill and zest as the men.

In the vicinity of New York, for instance, there are at least three women who are masters of foxhounds: Among them, Helen Bedford, master of the Fairfield County (Connecticut) hounds; and Mrs. D. W. V. Boice, joint master of the hounds for the Stony Brook Hunt in New Jersey. It is said that half the hunters on Long Island are women. Go South, and one will find many a woman who can keep the saddle over a difficult rail fence.

Down in the Old Dominion are the hounds of Sterling Larrabee, of Warrenton, Virginia, as fine a pack of hounds as ever crossed country. Warrenton has the distinction of being the country's national center of fox-hunting, just as Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, is the top in England. There are eight packs of hounds within easy distance of the fox-hunting capital. It was here that the hard-riding "Colonel Bob" Eastham and Mr. B. F. Bywaters, "John Peel" of Virginia, carried on their famous "fox-races" years ago.

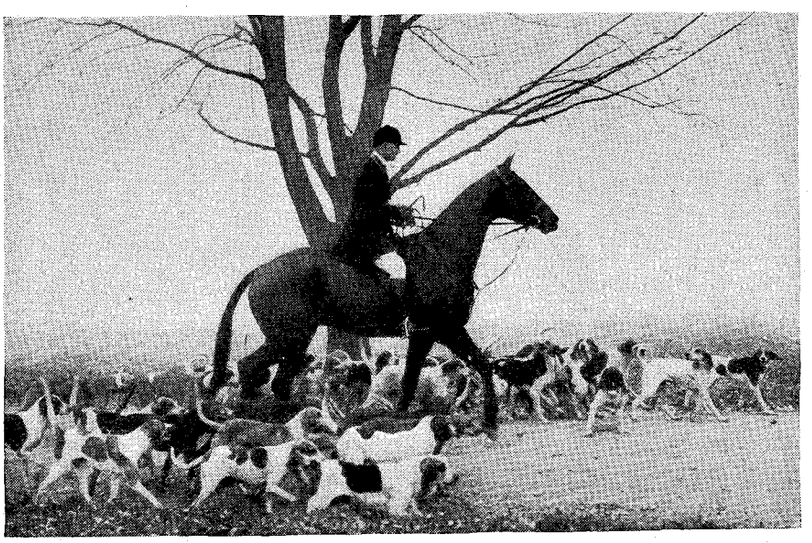
Virginia Farmers Hunters

The farmers there were traditionally accustomed to hunting. Mr. Larrabee found no difficulty in organizing his pack, and developing the country, after he had formally "claimed" it from the hunts committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunts Association. The section, which stretches like a ribbon on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge Mountains for a distance of thirty-five miles, is known for the height of its fences, the length of its runs, and the unusually close view of "hound-work" it affords.

In his hunt, Mr. Larrabee makes it his aim to feature hound-work, rather than riding, and, with restricted fields of ten to fifteen followers, anyone who is sufficiently well mounted, and rides well enough, can get a close view of operations.

The old Virginia hound has been found most satisfactory for this country. The heavy English hounds have a hard time getting over rail fences which are so high and firmly constructed. Both English and Welsh hounds draw their covers well, but have little or no cry, which is essential to a country with large covers. Both of these breeds were found to lack the fine nose of the native hound. With hounds going out four or five times a week, the hunt-staff requires a stud of twenty-five hunters, each horse going out once or twice a week.

And, so, the Old Dominion carries on the traditions of its picturesque Colonial gentry: A wily fox "breaks cover," the hounds settle on his line in full cry flanked by huntsmen and whips, followed by the field, and "no bounding hedge obstructs their eager pace."



Acme

The M. F. H. With the Piedmont Pack at Upperville, Virginia

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Baseball Wins Its Own World Series

Squarely In the Teeth of Its Most Lusty Rival—Football—the American National Sport Defends Its Title

Not by chance has baseball been named "The American National Game." The same instincts, the same characteristics, the same "Americanism" that produced and provided an audience for Will Rogers, Babe Ruth, Sinclair Lewis, Max Baer, and William Randolph Hearst did likewise for the game of baseball. In the same manner, bull-fighting is linked with leisure time in Spain and Mexico.

The "freedom of the American press" becomes the "poetic license" of the press in dealing with baseball. How the sports writers revel in it! They put up with the *America's* Cup races quite gracefully, allotted an unprecedented spread of space to the contest—but they all chuckled in their rolled-up sleeves and wrote with a baseball in each fist when the protest flags started flying and the great ones began bickering like little boys. And polo has been treated kindly this fall—but only after the game had made a definite bid for the man-in-the-street with a World Series of its own in the sheep's-clothing of the East-West matches.

After very proper restraint, how the sports writers did cut loose when *The* World Series got under way last week! With players and press working together in jeweled movement, baseball became the first great American industry to emerge, flying, out of the depression to soar in search of those "New Frontiers" that Secretary Wallace has written about.

Out in Detroit, blessed with its first World Series in twenty-five years, a mad Mardi Gras spirit swept reason aside. Arthur Brisbane's daily column was the only medium that had much luck in carrying news of the outside world—unimportant men and measures like Mussolini and a Spanish revolution—up among the page one head-lines of Detroit's newspapers. Perhaps Mr. Brisbane would not have fared so well if he had not led off his column with news of the World Series.

Back in New York City, baseball's capital, where the game's faithful had been deprived of the promised "five-cent World Series," the newspapers provided a "three-cent Series," for the cost of an afternoon edition.

Little knots of fans collected in the streets around radio-equipped taxis to follow the game.

The results of the World Series are still table-talk from Coast to Coast—even at football training tables. But the game of baseball was the real "winner" of its own World Series, winner on several counts: The scarlet brothers Dean, the colorful "Schoolboy" Rowe, capable "freshman manager" Cochrane, and another "baseball town" farther West, a "new frontier" —Detroit.

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"Schoolboy" Rowe and Manager Cochrane, two of baseball's "New Dealers"

Week-End Winners

Football provided its share of upsets last Saturday, and far fewer "set-ups" than usually decorate the gridiron calendars of the major college teams. Among the upsets: Richmond beat Cornell; Ursinus beat Penn; Texas beat Notre Dame; Michigan State beat Michigan; Rice beat Purdue. Other important games that proved more "straws-in-the-wind" than upsets: Washington State beat Southern California; Minnesota beat Nebraska; St. Mary's beat California; Stanford beat Oregon State; Columbia beat Yale. It is significant that the Southwest, long neglected by the public eye, won two important intersectional games when Texas beat Notre Dame and Rice beat Purdue.

* * * *

Tennis, too, wound up the season on American turf when Fred Perry continued his conquests by beating Donald Budge in the Pacific Coast Championships.

Perry's play was apparently listless at the start but his instinctive, accurate smashing brought him victory tho not without a scare, for the terrific backhand shots of the Oakland star had won five games in the last set before the set was captured by the Englishman. The highlight of the match was the tenth game of the third set, which went to deuce twelve times before Perry won.

In the women's singles Miss Katherine Stammers, of England, defeated Miss Freda James, also of England, to win the title.

* * * *

Golf wound up its national tournaments over the week-end when Miss Virginia Van Wie, of Chicago, defeated Miss Dorothy Traung, of San Francisco, by 2 to 1, in the thirty-six-hole final of the Women's National Championship at the Whitemarsh Valley Club, Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania. Miss Van Wie becomes the fourth woman player in the history of the game to win that title three times in a row.

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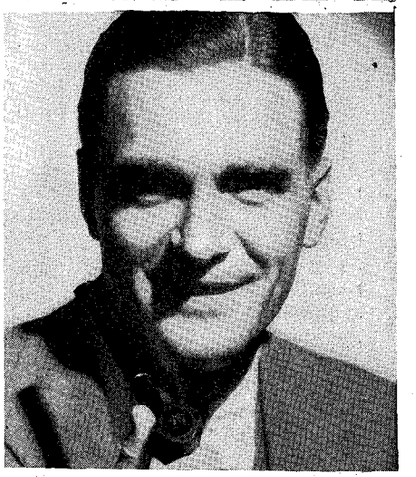

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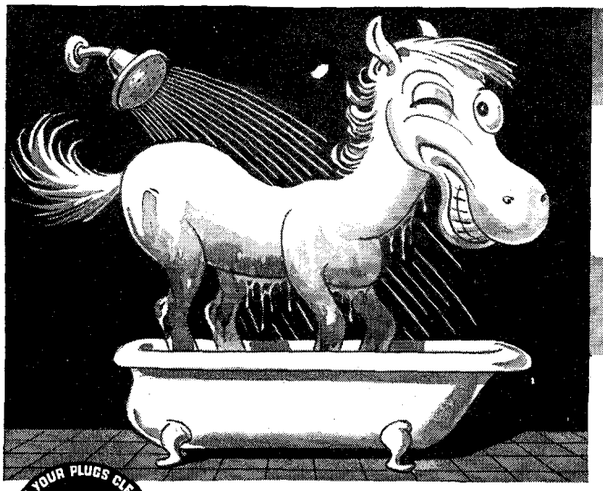

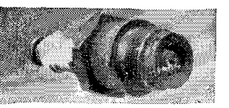

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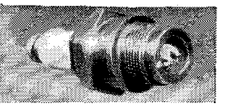

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Young Men of Meadow Brook Dominate the Polo Season

East-West polo presented one of the most perfectly synchronized teams seen in some years on International Field at Meadow Brook: Michael Phipps at No. 1; Jimmy Mills at No. 2; Winston Guest at No. 3; and Billy Post at Back. These were "the young men of Meadow Brook" who lined up for the East.

Winston Guest

In the finals of the Open Championship—once the "big top," now a side-show in polo—played at the Meadow Brook Club on Long Island, that quartet was split evenly between Templeton and Aurora. Templeton lined up with Michael Phipps at No. 1, Winston Guest at No. 2, Stewart Iglehart at No. 3 and Raymond Guest at Back. S. H. (Shorty) Knox, Elmer Boeseke, Jimmy Mills, and Billy Post lined up for Aurora to defend the Open Title that the team had won last year.

But the germ of team-work that welded the East team into a driving unit must have been carried by Winston Guest and Michael Phipps, to be injected into the play of the Templeton side. Their genius for working together was forcibly demonstrated in the semifinals, where they banded together to crush Eastcott by 22-5.

The season last year produced, or at least crowned, two new individual stars: Cecil Smith and Elmer Boeseke. This season presented another individual star in Winston Guest, who dazzled the stars of last year in his bid for ten-goal honors. But above all else, polo this season has given the game three real "teams": The East, Aurora, and Templeton, all three dominated by "the young men of Meadow Brook."

Sports Calendar

Football

October 20

Carnegie Tech. *vs.* Notre Dame at South Bend.

Indiana *vs.* Chicago at Chicago.

Colgate *vs.* Ohio State at Columbus.

Navy *vs.* Columbia at New York City.

St. Mary's *vs.* Fordham at New York City.

Georgia *vs.* Tulane at New Orleans.

Georgia Tech. *vs.* Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Arkansas *vs.* Louisiana State at Shreveport.

Minnesota *vs.* Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

Nebraska *vs.* Oklahoma at Norman.

Oregon State *vs.* Southern California at Los Angeles.

Purdue *vs.* Wisconsin at Lafayette.

Texas Christian *vs.* Texas A. & M. at College Station.

Southern Methodist *vs.* Texas at Austin.

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A Football Primer for Spectators

Warner and Rockne Contributed Two Systems to the Game Which Stamp Their Trade-Marks on Players and Coaches

By Herbert Reed

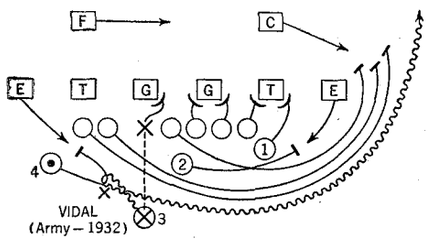
Two great football systems, devised by two great coaches, Glenn S. ("Pop") Warner and the late Knute Rockne, both expert publicists, as well as basically sound gridiron-tutors, dominate the world of the somewhat sharpened prolate spheroid to-day. So successful have both of these systems been in recent years that it may be said the sun never sets on either of them, since both the double-wing-back and the step-shift cavort over the gridirons of Hawaii, and in foreign ports visited by Navy elevens.

Jomini, tutor of Napoleon, wrote that "one maneuvers only around a fixed point," and since this fundamental principle governs football, as it does the tactics of warfare, down through all the history of battle and of football, the strategists have worked on the one basic principle of suddenly confronting the enemy in greater force as far away from this fixed point as possible. To do this, however, has required that protracted checks of the enemy be undertaken in the neighborhood of this fixed point, which accounts for the meticulous attention to blocking that has marked both the Rockne and the Warner methods.

Both men found that, granted quick and fairly enduring blocking, it was possible to assail the flanks of the foe with far greater success than in the days when a simpler assault nearly always was wrecked by such defenders as Shevlin, Frank Hinkey, and Rosengarten and Gelbert of the original Pennsylvania "smashing end" defense.

Since the basic differences in the two methods do not embrace either the passing or the kicking games, or the short, or deep, kick-formations, the accompanying charts show only two highly successful running plays that are the trade-marks of the two schemes, and, so, readily recognizable.

The neutral zone, established in 1906, was the gift of the football gods to Warner. From that time on, the sweeps, the "long gainers," began to go. Disdaining to leave a useful lineman confronting an opponent



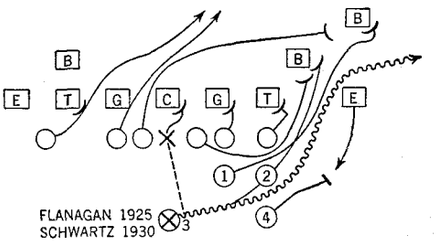
Warnerism: Double-wing-back, reverse and sweep

while the ball went elsewhere, Warner swept him around in front of the runner.

A running guard, of course, is as old as "Pudge" Heffelfinger, but two running guards, sometimes with a running tackle, and a swinging end, finally amassing a total of five to six interferers in front of the ball-carrier, was something new, and, unmistakably, Warner's own.

His only concession to sheer power were a few straight bucks, close slants, and a few masses-on-tackle using the single-wing formation. The sweep system reached its peak with Warner at Pittsburgh.

Retaining and developing the sweep principle at Stanford, he began building up what can be described as a glorified "shell-game" behind his scrimmage-line. To get sudden thrusting-power against the opposing tackle, he moved two backs into the double-wing-back position. So posted, they could act as quick blockers or



Rockneism: The end-sweep and cut-out, "The perfect play"

sweep-runners and interferers. At once he had a highly developed composite player, and what amounted to a nine-man offensive line. This was football genius.

The new formation so spread and weakened the power that Warner was obliged to put on in the forward line some of the most accurate and long sustained blocking the game has ever seen. Yet he did leave a loophole for the "shadow-block" in one of his best tackle-plays, when the tackle is not touched at all.

Now to Rockne. Jesse Harper, one of the pupils of Amos Alonzo Stagg, inventor of the step-shift at Chicago, took the play to Notre Dame, where it remained for Rockne, his own pupil, to develop it to a point where the maneuver became inseparably associated with Rockne's name.

Rockne, already having pioneered, with Gus Dorais, with the forward pass, developed the shift into the quickest striking weapon in football. So quickly did it strike, indeed, that it caught penalties for beating the ball. The Rules Committee promptly altered the code so that the shift was made to halt a full second before the passing of the ball. Some of the terror of the shift was removed, but not all, since the formation made from the shift, a greatly varied square on right or left flank, carries in its make-up a nice balance of power and deception behind the balanced line.

Then, Rockne discovered that, with proper timing, a defensive player no longer had to be blocked off his feet, or, at times, more than merely tipped off his balance to be out of the picture. This meticulous contact-blocking taught by personal "contact instruction" to an extent, perhaps, never undertaken by any other coach—this, with his play design, has served to make his system endure in the persons of his pupils.

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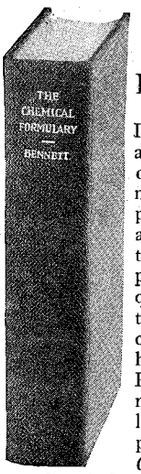

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Wall Street Is Condensing Itself

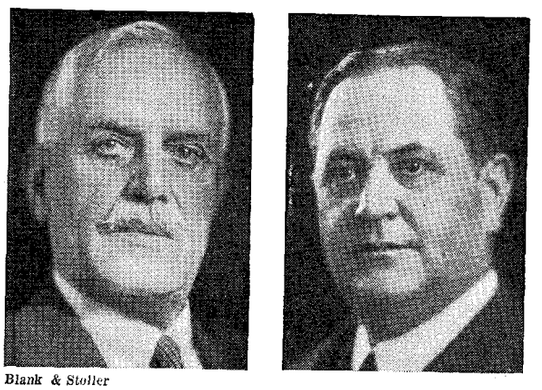
The Overbuilt Stock Market Machine Is Being Adjusted to Normal Demands; New Rules Will Block Excessive Speculation; A Novel Market in New York

By Robert Winsmore

STEADILY, and, now, more visibly than heretofore, the Wall Street machine is being reduced in size. Contraction, readjustment, doubling up, elimination of what can be done without—these are the order of the day along all the lanes running through the stock market. There is increasing recognition that the plant is too big, and there is diminishing reluctance to admit it by word and by deed.

Last week, two outstanding New York Stock Exchange firms announced thrifty consolidation. The experienced senior partner of one of them, Walter W. Price, declared:

"The brokerage organization, at the moment, is, in extent, not far from that which it represented in the period of 1926 through 1928. It had, in that short period of time, expanded tremendously by reason of a rapidly developing demand for its facilities. These facilities now available are far in excess of demand, and, until the future of the business is more clearly defined, the wise course seems to be the adjustment of the machinery to the volume that is to be handled."



Blank & Stoller

Samuel Knighton (left), and Walter W. Price

Such acceptance by Wall Street of the disagreeable, but staring, facts is not less salutary because it has been delayed. To be sure, adjustment of the machine has been in progress for three years, but until recent months little of it was radical. Most of it was regarded as merely temporary expediency. Reduction of office forces, salary cuts, curtailment of drawing accounts, and the like, were undertaken with the belief that they would not be for long. Each brief reappearance of comparative stock-market activity was hailed as promising the end of momentary economies.

Facilities Are Not Needed

Little by little, however, this hopefulness has been replaced by common-sense recognition that the machine was overbuilt and overmanned to accommodate an abnormal demand in the late 1920's, and that only an abnormal demand could sustain it. From that recognition has proceeded the more drastic, more permanent, changes and curtailments which lately have been devised and effected—consolidations of firms, reconstructions of partnerships, housings of small firms by big ones who have much more floor space at $7 a square foot than they need, eliminations of duplicated branch offices and leased wires.

✦ ✦ ✦

Perhaps the compacting of Wall Street machinery has been somewhat quickened by realization that the new Federal regulations will stand squarely in the way of a return of excessive public speculation. With beguiling pool manipulation, and price-juggling, definitely restrained, with operations by corporation insiders subject to public record, and with the buying power of the vast army of "little fellows" curtailed by initial margin requirements, it is a normal, not an abnormal, stock market to which the brokerage fraternity, and the bankers, must look forward.

Study of the new margin rules which go into effect next week confirms the opinion that they are restrictive but not destructive; that they will make for a safer, if less volatile, securities market. There will be little disturbance in connection with their inauguration, and it is noteworthy that for many listed stocks they will require smaller equities in speculators' accounts than are imposed by New York Stock Exchange regulations.

That is due, in large part, to different conceptions of what a margin should be. The Federal Reserve Board's rules consider only the relation of the margin to a stock's cost, or current price. The Stock Exchange formula considers its relation to the amount being borrowed on the stock. Therefore, what the Board calls a margin of 25 per cent. is, by Wall Street calculation, one of 33 per cent. And the Board's 45 per cent. is, as Wall Street figures, only a shade less than 82 per cent. The conflicting results of the two systems sadly confuse the layman.

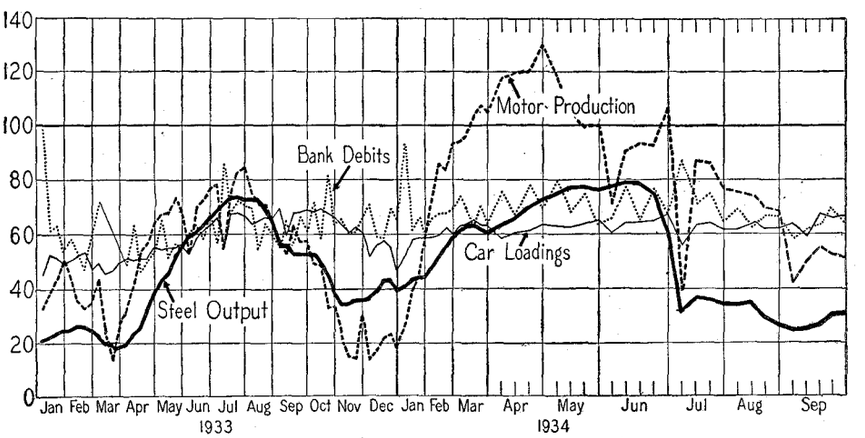
✦ ✦ ✦

The Southern grower of oranges, of grapefruit, has long been at a disadvantage because marketing facilities have been so limited as to be cumbersome, costly, confusing. His pickings are first trucked to a packing center, usually to that serving the cooperative association to which he belongs. Unpaid for, unvalued, they are there graded, crated, mingled with other picks to make up carload lots. Shipped north, they are sold at car-load auctions held most frequently at New York and Pittsburgh.

To Trade In Fruit

With no opportunity to insure himself a current price which may be satisfactory, the grower waits weeks, months, for the crop season to end, to learn the average price he will receive for his produce. He may wait still longer to receive it. Needing money while he waits in ignorance, he usually has to seek advances from the packers, to borrow from fertilizer companies, or whoever will lend. Banks can not be liberal while the money-result of his crop is so unavoidably uncertain.

Now Wall Street is preparing to make the



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending September 29

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uncertainty avoidable. The New York Produce Exchange is setting up a market in future-delivery contracts for citrus fruits. When put into operation, it will give the Southern grower the same means to protect himself against price fluctuations as are available to other farmers for their cotton, grains, sugar, butter, eggs, potatoes, much else. Individually, or grouped, he hereafter will be able to sell contracts to hedge against his deliveries of fruit to the packers, and so to fix the amount he will net from his crop. At the same time, Northern distributors will have opportunity to provide for future needs without fear of the vagaries of auction-sale prices.

Urge From the South

It is significant that the urging which has led to the creation of this wholly new commodity market in New York comes not at all from speculators, but chiefly from Florida and Texas growers, bankers, business men, who see it as a legitimate commercial necessity. So it is seen also by Samuel Knighton, veteran of New York's flour trade, President of the Produce Exchange. Shouldering the work of organization and gearing, Mr. Knighton's youthful lieutenant, Joseph H. Mathews, promises early daily trading on 400 box-car load lots of oranges and grapefruit, expects prompt trade acceptance of an orderly market for those fruits in place of the disorderly one that has restricted Southern producers for so long.

New Stock Market Margins

To determine the new minimum margin which, beginning on October 15, a broker will be compelled by law to require when buying a stock for a client:

Divide the present price of the stock by the lowest recorded figure at which it has sold since July 1, 1933. Any broker will supply the requisite statistics.

If the result of the division is 1.33 or less, the margin requirement will be 25 per cent. of the present price.

If the result is more than 1.33, but less than 1.82, the margin requirement will be the difference between the low record and the present price.

If the result is greater than 1.82, the margin requirement will be 45 per cent. of the present price.

Bankers to Hear President

America's bankers will hear President Roosevelt in person on October 24 at Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C.

Acceptance of the invitation from the American Bankers Association has been received by Francis M. Law, of Houston, Texas, president of the organization. Asked if he thought the President's speech would be kinder than his recent "fireside talk" by radio, Mr. Law said:

"He hasn't got it in for the banker, and the banker hasn't got it in for him. Bankers want recovery as much as any one else, and, perhaps, a little more."

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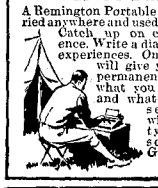

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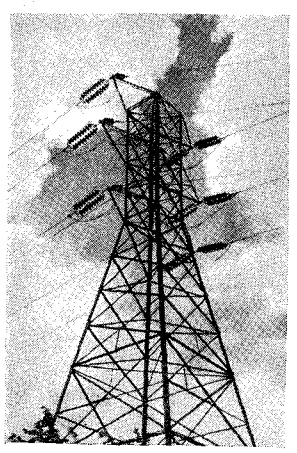

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Reforms Urged by Norris and Sinclair

For the One-House Legislature

(Continued from page 8)

this legislation, after the last defeat, the organization began an initiative proceeding under the Constitution, and submitted the matter to the people. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The two-branch legislature, in this way, and in many others, enables any member of either house to thus shift the responsibility, or, as is said in common language, to "pass the buck" and one body can "pass the buck" to the other body. In a one-house legislature this would be absolutely impossible. Every member would be required to vote, and the constituents would be able to tell, without any difficulty, and without being experts in parliamentary procedure, just how they stood.

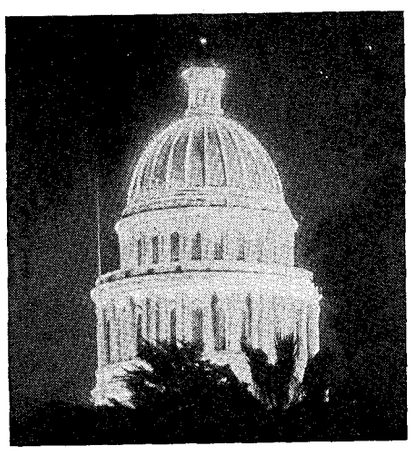
Fixing Responsibility

The claim that special interests are able to buy a small legislature easier than a large one is thus absolutely met and denied. A one-house legislature makes it impossible for anyone to shirk responsibility. In a two-house legislature, this is an easy thing to do. The members of a one-house legislature can be paid a larger salary, and thus a higher class of men secured, and, at the same time, the legislative expense of the State can be practically cut in two.

In this short article I am not covering, or trying to cover, the whole ground. I can not point out all the advantages of a one-house legislature, but it can be truthfully said that a one-house legislature will save the taxpayers an immense amount of money, it will give to the State a more efficient legislation, and it will shorten the ballot very materially.

The pending one-house legislature is opposed by every monopoly and every special interest which expects to get a favor from the legislators. It is common knowledge, among students of this subject, that it is much easier for lobbyists to control a large body of men, than a comparatively small one. That is especially true because of the fact that, in a small body of men, there is no opportunity to shift responsibility.

It is true that it sometimes happens that there is a dishonest legislator who sells his vote. This might happen in any kind of a legislature. If it happens in a one-house legislature, the dishonest man is exposed to all the people of his State, but if it happens in a two-house legislature, his record is covered up by conference reports, or by other means of a parliamentary nature which make it impossible for anyone but an expert to find out just what the record is.



Keystone

Meaning of the "EPIC" Plan

(Continued from page 8)

the depression by gradual stages in a peaceable and human fashion, without violence and the overthrow of our political, industrial, or social system.

The "EPIC" (End Poverty In California) movement proposes that our unemployed shall be put at productive labor, producing everything which they themselves consume and exchanging these goods among themselves by a method of barter, using warehouse receipts or labor certificates or whatever name you may choose to give to the paper employed. It asserts that the State must advance sufficient capital to give the unemployed access to good land and machinery, so that they may work and support themselves and thus take themselves off the backs of the taxpayers. The "EPIC" movement asserts that this will not hurt private industry, because the unemployed are no longer of any use to industry.

We plan a new cooperative system for the unemployed. Whether it will be permanent depends upon whether I am right in my belief about the permanent nature of the depression. If prosperity comes back the workers will drift back into private industry. No harm will have been done, because certainly the unemployed will produce something in the meantime, and the State will be that much to the good.

New Cooperative System

To meet the immediate emergency in our State and get the money to start our new cooperative system, we propose what we call an "EPIC" tax. That is an *ad valorem* tax on property assessed above $100,000, which means about $250,000 of actual value. This tax will fall almost entirely upon our great corporations and utilities, and to make it easier for them we shall make it payable at the option of the State, in goods and services. That will give us most of the raw materials and all of the utility services which the unemployed will need to get production started.

We have a great irrigation and power project known as the Central Valley Project. We propose to send fifty thousand unemployed into this work and ask the farmers of the Central Valleys to bring their surplus food crops, taking credits which will be good for water and power when the project is completed. The "EPIC" tax will give us the needed lumber, cement, rock and gravel, steel, etc., and light, heat, power, and transportation. The project will be carried out by our Public Works Department, and it will bring industry back to life in California.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Men's Rights

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The "earrings for men" idea is a good one, as is "Broadminded's" letter in the September 29 number. Pursuing the same line, if women can "make up" in public why shouldn't the men save a few minutes each morning by shaving on the street-car en route to the office?

Worcester, Massachusetts. VIRIST.

The Cattle-Buying Program

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Cattlemen are jubilant over the government cattle-buying program under the Jones-Connally Bill.

All maintain this program is the only thing that will save the industry. Despite the havoc-making drought, it will enable the cattlemen to pull through their most difficult winter within more than a generation.

It is a program of multiple benefits, since it culls the overstocked herds, eliminates the diseased cattle and brings financial relief to the stockman. It is a blessing that the government machinery was already set up when the drought hit; otherwise, losses would have been incalculable. More than five million head have already been purchased and the program has just passed its half-way mark.

(MISS) MARY VIVIAN CECIL.

Amarillo, Texas.

Representative's View of Crime Problem

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have read with much interest, and sincere regret, your publication of the daring hold-up of an armored truck, where eleven gangsters robbed the occupants of the truck in broad daylight, on the streets of New York, of $427,950 cash, and made their escape in a boat.

In your published account of this awful hold-up, among other things, you say: "Few nationally known criminals emerged during the World War period, but with the advent of prohibition a new type of criminal arrived—the gangster." Your statement concerning the advent of a new type of criminal after the establishment of prohibition is correct, and the reason for this is very plain to any one who will give the matter unbiased thought.

Soon after national prohibition was adopted there was inaugurated an administration, for the control of our Federal Government, which deliberately set about to destroy the Eighteenth Amendment, and the Volstead Law. This administration said to the bootlegger: "The United States is open to you. Depredate to the fullest extent."

The bootlegger soon developed into a bank robber, highway robber, and then into such notorious criminals as mentioned in your article. He had followed the crime of bootlegging so successfully, it was but natural for him to advance in crime when it appeared to him he could secure as much money in one bank robbery as could be secured in a year, or perhaps many years, as a bootlegger.

It is as reasonable for the bootlegger to advance in crime as for the student in the schools of the nation to advance in the courses of learning.

I am not stating a theory, I am stating facts, when I say criminals will advance in crime when permitted to violate the law without being molested. I am sure if the records of the most notorious criminals of to-day could be secured, a very large percentage of such began as bootleggers, and I do not doubt the entire number began their career as violators of the Prohibition laws.

I hope no citizen of our country is willing to admit the criminal element is more powerful than our Government. If this were so, we would have no government, but an anarchy would exist.

The law establishing prohibition could have been enforced by an administration favorable to such law. Had this occurred our country would not have been cursed with the crime wave which has prevailed for several years. STERLING P. STRONG.

Washington, D.C. House of Representatives.

Criticizing College Editors

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I am only an occasional reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST, but I happened to see the article on the College Editors Association. At first glance this would seem to be a very commendable innovation.

It seems incredible, however, that the ideas as indicated in the preamble, i.e., the advancement of international understanding, the drive for a higher standard of living—"the greatest good for the greatest number"—the promotion of progressive education, should be the views of present-day undergraduate editors.

This was the sort of thing freshmen were agitating about when I was president of a student body in a large eastern college, several years ago. Student "consciousness," which Mr. Draper is confident exists, of the social and political revolution, seems singularly lacking.

Frankly, it discourages me to think of the formation of classes in current events. Surely, there must be undergraduates who don't have to be nursed into reading the newspaper. But if such prodding were necessary, conceivably they would have reactions of a more robust nature than those set forth in the nebulous preamble of the Association of College Editors.

New York City. FRANCES M. SMITH.

The Established Order

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—They say the New Deal upsets the "established order." So did Christianity and the American Revolution.

They say that common, ordinary folks are given undue and unearned consideration, are pampered and given authority they are not competent to exercise. I believe about every despot from the dawn of history has said the same thing.

They say the "old order" is the best. So were hand-scythes, ox-carts, tallow candles and witch scares.

They say they have rights under the Constitution. So did slave-dealers and slave-owners.

They say there is no precedent for the New Deal. Neither was there for Abraham Lincoln.

GEORGE L. PAYNE.

Dallas, Texas.

New York's Lottery Plan

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Under "Topics of the Day" of September 29, you treat the New York lottery plan as an accomplished fact. Fortunately, the Mayor has not yet signed the damfool measure and he probably will not. Whether or no he signs the thing, I would be glad to have you know that one New York Alderman voted against it and takes considerable pride in his stand against sixty others. LAMBERT FAIRCHILD.

New York City. Board of Aldermen.

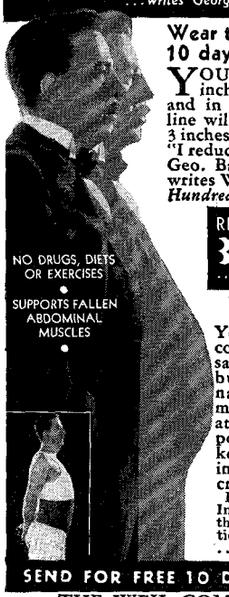
See Page 40

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a constant reader of your esteemed publication will you kindly advise me in what future issue and in what year THE DIGEST will publish on its "Spice of Life" page a joke that is less than twenty years old and that everybody in the United States hasn't already heard?

You must think you're broadcasting. Cheerio! R. C. O'BRIEN.

New York City.

"I have REDUCED MY WAIST 8 INCHES WITH THE WEIL BELT!"
...writes George Bailey



Wear the WEIL BELT for 10 days at our expense!

YOU will appear many inches slimmer at once and in ten days your waist line will be 3 inches smaller, 3 inches of fat gone or no cost! "I reduced 8 inches"...writes Geo. Bailey. "Lost 50 lbs." writes W. T. Anderson..... *Hundreds* of similar letters.

REDUCE YOUR WAIST 3 INCHES IN 10 DAYS OR ...it won't cost you one cent!

THE MASSAGE-LIKE ACTION DOES IT!

You will be completely comfortable as its massage-like action gently but persistently eliminates fat with every move! Gives an erect, athletic carriage...supports abdominal walls...keeps digestive organs in place..greatly increases endurance.

Fat endangers your health. Insurance Companies know the danger of fat accumulations. So don't wait any longer ...act TODAY!

SEND FOR FREE 10 DAY TRIAL OFFER

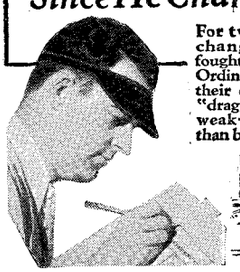
THE WEIL COMPANY, INC.
510 HILL ST., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Gentlemen: Send me FREE, your illustrated folder describing The Weil Belt and full details of your 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER.

*Name*_____
*Address*_____
*City*_____ *State*_____
Use coupon or send name and address on penny postcard

THE FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

CONSTIPATED
Since He Changed Jobs



For two years after changing jobs he fought constipation... Ordinary laxatives lost their effect—left him "dragged out"—even weak—then worse than before.

Solved Problem at Last

SAFE, ALL-VEGETABLE WAY!

THEN his doctor told him, as yours will tell you—"Use a natural all-vegetable laxative." Discover the difference for yourself. Give Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) a trial tonight. See how much better you feel tomorrow—how refreshed—invigorated—a clear head—better digestion—a feeling of pep and aliveness. What a difference from minerals and laxatives containing phenol derivatives! The bowels act naturally—thoroughly—but gently as nature intended. For Nature's Remedy contains nothing but the natural laxative elements of plants and vegetables. That's why NR Tablets are so kind to your system. You'll want to use them regularly—whenever troubled with headaches, colds, biliousness or other conditions caused by accumulated bowel poisons. Get a 25c box at any drug store.

FREE 1935 Calendar-Thermometer, beautifully designed in colors and gold. Also samples TUMS and NR. *Send stamp for postage and packing to* A. H. LEWIS CO., Desk 118-PW St. Louis, Mo.

Nature's Remedy NR TO-NIGHT TOMORROW ALRIGHT GET A 25¢ BOX

"TUMS" Quick relief for acid indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn. Only 10c.

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What's the best Age

TO BEGIN WRITING?

There are no age limits in writing. Some of Rudyard Kipling's best work was produced before he was twenty-one. And while still in her teens, Louisa M. Alcott began to earn her living with her pen.

On the other hand, there are any number of "late starters" who ended by achieving conspicuous success. George Eliot, Emerson Hough and Morgan Robertson all began in their forties. William de Morgan was past sixty when he turned out his first novel. And Joseph Conrad could not even write English until he was thirty-seven.

These examples indicate that writing is one profession in which age need not be considered a liability. It is an asset. The longer you live, the clearer becomes your understanding of life and human nature . . . and the more you have to say.

An N. I. A. Student in the "Over 40" Class

"My first fiction appeared in the April issue of the Household Guest. Just a small check, but at least a beginning. My earnings up to date are $142.75. One hundred dollars was a first prize for a ten-word slogan. It takes N. I. A. training to pack just the right meaning into ten words."

Mrs. Ruby I. Sammis
238 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

If you want to write, start WRITING

The emphasis of N. I. A. instruction is on writing—not on academic rules and theory. Week by week, actual assignments are mailed to you. Without stirring from your own home, you "cover" the police court or interview celebrities newly returned from Europe—just as if you were really working for a great metropolitan daily. Your "write-ups" are individually corrected and constructively criticized by veteran editors. Under this sympathetic guidance, you accumulate that invaluable journalistic seasoning and experience to which most of today's well-known writers of short stories, novels and magazine articles attribute their success.

Student members of the N. I. A. often begin to sell their work *before* they finish the course. Naturally, their first checks are modest ones—$25, $50 or $100 for stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment. Send for our unique Writing Aptitude Test—and get a frank, impartial analysis of your abilities. No obligation. Just mail the coupon.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Philanthropists' Peril. — OLD LADY — "Here's a penny, my poor man. How did you become so destitute?"

BEGGAR—"I was like you, mum—a giving away vast sums to the poor and needy."—*Pearson's (London).*

Over His Dead Body.—POET—"Do you think there is any chance of my getting this poem in your magazine?"

EDITOR—"There may be. I'm not going to live always."—*Avery Powell in the Florida Times-Union.*

She Can't Complain.—EGG PEDLER (to wife)—"Sufferin' snakes, Florabel, you sold the wrong eggs to that last woman."

WIFE—"How so?"

PEDLER—"You sold her some of that lot we dated Sept. 10 and it's only Sept. 1 now."—*Country Gentleman.*

As a Matter of Fact, No.—RODNEY (after being to Sunday school)—"Say, dad, our lesson told about the evil spirits entering the swine."

FATHER—"Yes, my son. What do you wish to know?"

RODNEY—"Was that the way they got the first deviled ham?"—*Pathfinder.*

Well-Rounded Program. — "My boy," said the magnate to his son, "there are two things that are vitally necessary if you are to succeed in business."

"What are they, dad?"

"Honesty and sagacity."

"What is honesty?"

"Always—no matter what happens or how adversely it may affect you—always keep your word once you have given it."

"And sagacity?"

"Never give it."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Couldn't Scare Him.—A small boy stood in the entrance to the cobbler's shop watching the man at work.

"What do you repair boots with, mister?" he suddenly asked.

"Hide," replied the cobbler sharply.

"E-r-r, eh?" asked the boy.

"I said hide," replied the cobbler impatiently.

"What for?" the boy insisted, somewhat surprized.

"Hide! The cow's outside," sighed the man.

"Don't care if it is. Who's afraid of a cow, anyway?" said the youngster defiantly. —*Boston Globe.*

An extension of this department is now being produced in a series of motion-pictures entitled "THE SPICE OF LIFE" and may now be enjoyed by our readers at thousands of leading theaters throughout the United States and Canada. These releases are being distributed by Columbia Pictures Corporation.

Not Dependable.—BOSS—"When you called up my wife and told her I would be detained at the office, and would not be home until very late, what did she say?"

STENO—"She said: 'Can I depend on that?' "—*Vancouver Province.*

Sportsmanship.—The lane was dark and deserted, and Jones was suddenly accosted by two men, the bigger of whom said politely: "Excuse me, sir—I wonder if you could oblige me with the loan of a penny?"

"Why — er — yes, I think so," replied Jones. "But may I ask for what purpose you require it?"

"Oh, certainly, sir," the other replied. "My mate and I wish to toss the coin to decide our little argument as to which of us shall have your watch, and which your wallet!"—*Tit-Bits (London).*

My Voises.—

I love to spell my O-I words with E-R (er) instead:
To watch the coily little woim averd the gardner's tread.
To see the boid adrertly poich upon a toinip-stalk
And see the neighbors' little bers pitch querts upon the walk.
To make my terlet oily and to toin in rather late,
To keep the coils a week or more upon my stringy pate.
And does it not seem hard to you that even my wee verce
Hasn't any legal way to exercise its cherce?

—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Contradiction in Terms?

MANICURIST—Must be good and fast.
—*Advertisement in Detroit paper.*

To Get Away from It All.—

LONG FLIGHT
BY WIDOW OF
60 STARTED

—*Head-line in Los Angeles paper.*

It Still Talks.—In the race for Governor, —— defeated —— by a majority of over $50,000.—*Port Isabel (Tex.) paper.*

Politician?—In the course of the visit, he talked with Mrs. S——. He left the place without saying anything to her.—*Manila (P. I.) paper.*

Tuna-Ful.—Dr. and Mrs. F. E. C—— have returned from a fishing trip. They caught the limit of Handel's "Messiah" sung by the black bass, and also several other kinds of fish.—*Fremont (Neb.) paper.*

Madcaps Will Be Madcaps. — And the seventy-seven-year-old madcap play-girl of Pittsburgh last night was to have been outside the Golden Gate headed for her mother's arms in Manila.—*San Francisco paper.*

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